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صلى ع النبي وإدعيلى دعوة حلوة

#دفعة المنوفية 2022

#قناة تالتة ثانوى 2022

3rd
YEAR

الصف الثالث الثانوي

كتاب الشرح



New **Hello!**

& Great Expectations

1
Part

Giants
Series

New Hello & Great Expectations

كتاب العمالقة
الصف الثالث الثانوي
الجزء الأول

أسرة إعداد كتب العمالقة

لقد اجتهدنا...
فإن أحسننا فمن الله
وإن أسأنا فمنا ومن الشيطان
اللاهم علماً ينتفع به
والله الموفق



الأهداف العامة للوحدة Objectives

Reading Compare different newspaper styles.

Listening Understand the key points in a lecture.

Language Review past simple, past continuous and present perfect tenses

Life skills Identify bias and exaggeration.

Writing Write a persuasive essay.

Speaking Report an event.

1 Main Vocabulary

piracy	القرصنة / سرقة أدبية	factual (adj)	واقعي / حقيقي	media	إعلام
cheat (v)(n)	غشاش / غش / يفش	constant (adj)	ثابت / مستمر	social media	إعلام اجتماعي
exaggeration	تطرف / مبالغة	balanced (adj)	متوازن	serious (adj)	خطير
tabloid	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	spoil (v)	يفسد / يدل	bookseller	الكتب
broadsheet	صحيفة كبيرة	strict (adj)	صارم / حازم	review	مراجعة / يراجع
bias	تحامل / انحياز	grumpy (adj)	نكد / كئيب / متأفف	lecture	أاضرة
omission	إهمال / تجاوز / تقصير	trainee	متدرب	editor	رئيس تحرير
announce (v)	يعلن / يصرح / يذيع	crime	جريمة	incident	حدث / مشكلة / حادث
mislead	يضل / يخدع	criminal	مجرم	practical	عملي
inaccurate (adj)	غير دقيق	nervousness	عصبية	finance	إدارة / تمويل
casualties	إصابات / خسائر / ضحايا	journalism	صحافة	financially (adv)	مالياً / مالياً
claim (v) (n)	يطلب / يدعي / ادعاء	copyrights	حقوق الملكية	ethical	أخلاقي
demand (v) (n)	يطلب / طلب	convict (v) (n)	مدان / يدين	imagine	يتخيل / يتصور
compensate	يعوض / يكافئ	violate (v)	يخرق / ينتهك	extreme	مليء / متطرف
whilst	بينما / مع أن / لكن	court	محكمة	state	حالة / دولة / يصريح
headline	عنوان رئيسي	author	مؤلف	excitement	ثارة
highlight	يرز / يسلط الضوء	authorities	السلطات	deathly	ميت
illegal (adj)	غير شرعي	report (v) (n)	تقرير / يقرر	oppose	يعارض
ruin (v) (n)	يدمر / حطام	reporter (n)	مراسل صحفي	secret (n) (adj)	سري / سري
apprenticeship	فترة التدريب في المهنة	impact (v) (n)	أثر / تأثير	investigate	ليحقق / يتحرى
occur	يحدث	publisher	ناشر	emotional	عاطفي
shock (v) (n)	صدمة / يصدم	publication	نشر	quote	اقتباس
shocked (adj)	مصدوم	support (v)(n)	يدعم / يساند / الدعم	nosy (adj)	فضولي / متطفل
briefly	باختصار	interview (v)(n)	يقابل / مقابلة	identify	يعرف / يحدد
block	يسد / يحجب	mention	يذكر	likely (adv)	متوقع / من المحتمل
pirated digital copy	نسخة رقمية مسروقة	long-awaited ending	ينتظر بلهفة شديدة		نهاية طال انتظارها
wait with bated breath					

2 Additional Vocabulary

lane	خط / ممر / حارة	compare	يقارن	reduce	يقلل / يخفض
route	طريق / مسار	description	وصف	traffic	المرو
cost(v) (n)	يكلف / تكلفة	rhyme	سجع / قافية	society (community)	مجتمع
lawyer	محامي	difference	اختلاف / فرق	contrast	تناقض
prison	سجن	display (show)	يعرض	formal	رسمي
include	يشمل / يتضمن	rescuer	منقذ	citizen	مواطن
traditional (adj)	تقليدي	freezing (adj)	متجمد	tonne	طن
guess	يخمن	product	منتج	obtain	يحصل علي
professional	مهنى / محترف	remove	يزيل	fan	معجب / مشجع
annoying	مزعج	behave	يسلك / يتصرف	warning	تحذير
actor	ممثل	copy	ينسخ / نسخة	qualities	خصائص
joke(v) (n)	نكتة / يمزح / ينكت	position	وضع / مكانة	survey	بحث / دراسة
trap	فخ / يفتك	content	محتوى / راضى	stressed	متوتر
artistic	فنى	punish	يعاقب	spread	ينشر
consequently	بالتالى / ولذلك	recognise	يدرک / يعرف	permission	إذن / تصريح
point of view	وجهة نظر	local source	مصدر محلى	former	سابق
volunteer	متطوع / يتطوع	survey	دراسة	up-to-date	جديد / حديث
voluntary	تطوعي	access	إذن بالدخول	wonder	يتساءل
personally	شخصياً	afford	يتحمل (تكلفة)	celebrity	شخصية مشهورة
affairs	شئون	dishonest	غير أمين	exist	يوجد / يعيش / يتيحي
common	شائع / عادى	spin	يلف (حول نفسه)	sum	مبلغ
placement	وضع	factory	مصنع	staff	طاقم عمل
prove	يثبت	article	مقال / أداة / قطعة فنية	broken	مكسور / عطلان
impression	انطباع	share	يشارك / نصيب	appear	يظهر
objective(adj)	موضوعي	manager	مدير / وكيل أعمال	argue	يجادل

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
omission	إهمال / تقصير	carelessness - failing	carefulness - success
reduce	يقلل	decrease - limit	increase - improve
voluntary	تطوعي	willing - unforced	involuntary - unwilling - forced
serious	جاد / خطير	dangerous - tough	unserious - safe
encourage	يشجع	boost - inspire - promote	discourage - depress
traditional	تقليدي	conventional - customary	unconventional - modern
bias	انحياز / تحامل	intolerance - unfairness	equality - objectivity
piracy	قرصنة	theft - stealing - robbery	originality - genuine
cheat	غش / يفش	trick - deceive - defraud	promote - support
compensate	يعوض	balance - make up for	lose - damage

3 Prepositions

on → the Internet (على الإنترنت)
 the other hand (من ناحية أخرى)
look → for (يبحث عن)
 on (يتصفح الإنترنت)
find → out (يكتشف / يعرف)
 run (ينفذ)
angry → about (غاضب بشأن)
 argue (يتجادل بشأن)
 careful (حريص بشأن)

In → my view (من وجهة نظري)
 addition (بالإضافة إلى)
go → up (يزداد)
 down (ينخفض)
agree → with (يتفق مع)
 argue (يتجادل مع)
due → to (بسبب)
 get (يصل إلى)
 close (قريب من)

4 Expressions & Idioms

be interested in	مهتم بـ	a large sum of money	مبلغ كبير من المال
point of view	وجهة نظر	give a reason why	عطي سببا لماذا
be due to	على وشك	communicate in	واصل بـ (لغة)
online book piracy	قرصنة الكتب الإلكترونية	record snowstorm	صفة ثلجية قياسية
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بلهفة شديدة	keep up-to-date	في محدثا
long-awaited	طال انتظاره	make every effort	ذل أقصى جهد
without a break	بدون راحة	make money from	كسب من
digital version	نسخة رقمية	do (cause) damage	سبب تلف
give up	يستسلم / يقلع عن	do wrong	نظن

5 Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
persuade (يقنع)	persuasion (الإقناع)	persuasive (قانع)
differ (يختلف)	difference (اختلاف / فرق)	different (مختلف)
organise (ينظم)	organisation (منظمة)	organised (منظم)
endanger (يعرض للخطر)	danger (خطر)	dangerous (خطير)
solve (يحل)	solution (حل)	solvent (قادر على الحل)
occur (يحدث)	occurrence (حدث / حدوث)	
differ (يفرق)	difference (اختلاف / فرق)	different (مختلف)
surprise (يدهش)	surprise (دهشة)	surprised (مدهش)
		surprising (مدهش)

6

Definitions

piracy

القرصنة / سرقة أدبية

the practice of illegally copying a computer program, music, a film, etc. and selling it

cheat

غشاش / غش

to behave in a dishonest way in order to get what you want

omission

إهمال / تجاوز / تقصير

when something has not been included that should have been

announce

يعلن / يصرح / يذيع

to state or make known, especially publicly

compensate

يعوض / يكافئ

to pay someone money in exchange for something that has been lost or damaged or for some problems

headline

عنوان رئيسي

a line of words printed in large letters as the title of a story in a newspaper

ruin

يدمر

to spoil or destroy severely or completely

illegal

غير شرعي

against the law; not allowed by law

mislead

يضلل / يخدع

to cause someone to believe something that is not true

inaccurate

غير دقيق

not completely correct or exact, or not able to do something correctly or exactly

bias

تحامل / انحياز

often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment



tabloid

It has small pages and large photos. They have short stories which are easy to explain. They use simple language rhymes or jokes.



broad sheet

It is a more formal newspaper with large pages. They have more international news. Articles are more factual and use longer sentences and paragraphs. They have fewer photos than tabloid newspapers.



Listening

A student Reporter is Interviewing a Journalist

S. Reporter

How did you get into journalism?

Journalist

I started as a **trainee** on a **local newspaper** and after two weeks was chosen for a three-year **apprenticeship**.

S. Reporter

What advice can you give a student **reporter** like me?

Journalist

When you're **doing** an **interview** don't ask too many questions, let the person talk and always listen very **carefully**, give both



S. Reporter

Journalist

S. Reporter

Journalist

S. Reporter

Journalist

S. Reporter

Journalist

S. Reporter

Journalist

sides of the
accurate. If you're writing
not to **show** your own **feelings** or **opinions**.

Have you ever interviewed anyone **famous**?

I've interviewed lots of **celebrities** including Amr Diab, Carmen Suleiman and Sandy.

Who was the most **annoying** person you've interviewed?

There have been **quite** a few; one was a very **grumpy**, well-known actor.

Is it a **hard** job?

It can be sometimes but journalists usually love what they do.

What **kind of** person does a good journalist have to be?

You **obviously** have to be **good at** writing, but you also have to be a **naturally nosy** person and you really need to **be interested** in people.

What **advice** would you **give** to young people listening who want to become journalists?

Get some **experience** on the school newspaper or work for a local newspaper for free and don't **give up**, keep trying until someone gives you a **chance**. I did **voluntary jobs** while I was at university and I **applied for** 18 jobs before I got my first **paid job** 12 years later. I'm still here.

Media bias

So, moving on, what exactly is **bias**? First of all, let's look at bias by **omission**. This means leaving something out, for example, a **fact** or a **quote** which maybe doesn't **support** the writer's **point of view**.

Let's look at some examples; **imagine** Heba over here every morning **checking** the same **website** to read the news. She likes the way the **articles** are written and that she is getting good information, but one day her friend Marwa over **recommends** a different news **site**. When Heba looks at this, she sees completely different news stories with a very different point of view. Let's say that on Heba's **website** there is a big **story** about how angry people are that a local **factory** is about to close. Marwa's website has the same story, but it doesn't **mention** that anyone is angry. The writer has **omitted** this information to make us feel **differently** about the story.

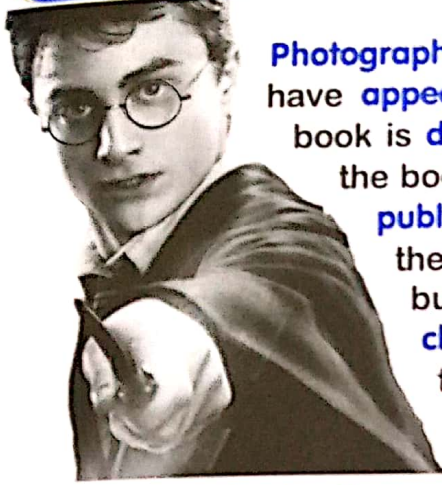
The second type of bias might be **placement**. On Heba's website the story is at the top of the page with a big photo and large text. This gives the **impression** that it's an important story, but on Marwa's website the story is very short on the third page and very low down on the page where people might not see it. The third type of bias is **spin**. The writer tries to make the reader feel the same way they do about a story and doesn't **present** a **balanced** point of view. They do this by choosing certain words for example "**argued** the factory **manager**" **instead of** "**agreed** the factory **manager**". Secondly, they choose to **include** certain information and **exclude** other information.

Thirdly, they give only one point of view. In our example, the journalist gives the reaction of the **staff** in the **factory** but not the **managers**. It **misleads** the reader into thinking it is a bad thing. **On the other hand**, in Marwa's story it is presented as a good thing. It mentions that there is a lot of **pollution** caused by the factory.



Reading

New Harry Potter book shown online



Photographs of all 784 pages of Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows have **appeared on the internet**, four days before J. K. Rowling's final book is **due to be published**. It is not known who took photographs of the book, whose **contents** have been kept a **secret** before the book is **published** at, 12.01 am **on Saturday**. Some **websites** have **removed** the photos after **receiving warnings** from the **publisher's lawyers**, but photos of the book can still be read on other sites. It is also **claimed** that some people were **typing** up copies of the book from the photos to **share on social media**. This all **occurred despite** the careful **security** which has been put in place before the book is published. This **included** asking **booksellers** not to tell the **media** when or if they had **copies** of the book. The incident **highlights** the problems of online book **piracy**, which is becoming much more **common**.

Internet cheats ruins Potter surprise

Just four days before J.K. Rowling's final book about Harry Potter is **published**, an internet **cheat** has **shared** every page of the book **online**. This has **ruined the surprise** for millions of readers, who have been **waiting with bated breath** to **find out** what happens to the **famous character**. Several **websites** show photographs of every page of Harry Potter and the **Deathly Hallows**, which means that you can read the whole book online, **including the long awaited ending**. Lawyers have **demand**ed that the websites stop showing the **illegal** photos and, **fortunately**, some websites have agreed. However, other people have **typed up** the text from the photos and are likely to **share** the story on other websites. **Fans** of Harry Potter were **shocked** by the news. "It's terrible," says Kate Strong from Cambridge, who plans to buy the new book for her children. "The person who has done this should be **put in prison**."

Punished for stealing books!

An **International Crime Court** in Denmark **punished** a twenty-year-old student for selling pirated digital copies of textbooks. The student was punished and **required** to pay a large sum of money for her **crime**.

Piracy is a Crime!

When asked to **give a reason** why **violating copyright**, the student said she was helping students **obtain** books at a lower price. It was made clear to her that copying e-books that she does not own the rights to is **piracy**. In addition to being punished by law, she is also **required** to pay a large **sum** of money.

Ever Given blocks Suez Canal

Rescuers have finally moved a **huge ship** which was **blocking** traffic going through the Suez **Canal**. The ship, called Ever Given, is 400 metres long and **weighs** 200,000 **tonnes**. It is **one of** the largest of this **type** of ship in the world.

The ship was travelling through the Suez Canal on 23 March when there was a **sand storm**. The ship's **captain** said that a **strong wind spun** the ship so that both its front and back hit the **sides** of the canal. The **result** was that no ships could travel past the canal for **nearly** a week.

Yesterday, more than 380 ships were waiting to pass through the canal. Many ship **companies** wanted to know if there was another **route**.

A few of the ship's captains **decided to** go around the South of Africa **instead** but this **added** about eight days to their journeys. At the same time, some countries **announced** that they would send **products** by air, but this is about three times as expensive than sending it by ship.

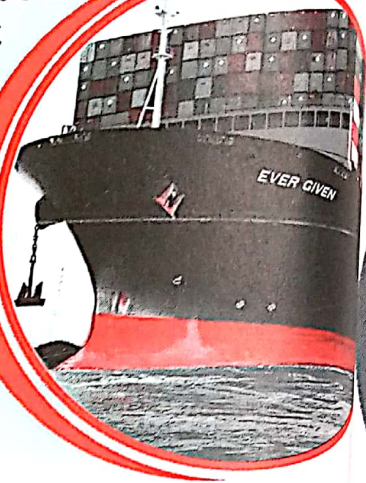
The **accident** was terrible for businesses around the world. That is because **around** 12% of the world's business products pass through the canal each day. The accident **cost** both Egypt and other countries millions of dollars.

Luckily, smaller Egyptian boats were finally able to move the Ever Given yesterday. They did an amazing job. They moved around 30,000 square metres of sand under the ship before they took the ship to the Great Bitter Lake, **in the middle** of the canal. The canal **authorities** told us that they won't know the true cause of the accident until they investigate.

Although the canal is open for ships again today, traffic through the canal will not return to **normal** for many days. **Experts** are **investigating** the possible **causes** of the accident. They are also studying the accident **carefully** to see how Egypt can **compensate** financially.

A) Millions to be spent on a project that will make our traffic worse!

Car **drivers** are angry about plans to open a new bus **lane** from the city centre to the airport, which will **cost** LE200 million, will stop all cars using Nile Road, one of the most important roads into the city. "**Traffic** in the city is already **terrible**," says businesswoman Mrs Joan Batas. "If they close Yellow Road, it will be even worse." Another business person who uses South Road **regularly**, Mr Jason, says, "Why are they **planning** to close these roads? With so many cars in the city, they need to build new ones. No one wants to build new buses because they are too slow."



There are many reasons why the university of Yellow Road attracts students. It will also **reduce** the number of bikes and cars. **persuade** people to help **reduce** pollution.

Tarek's reports **balance** the top of the page. This is **too** good. For players, their best Tarek's reports the **result**.

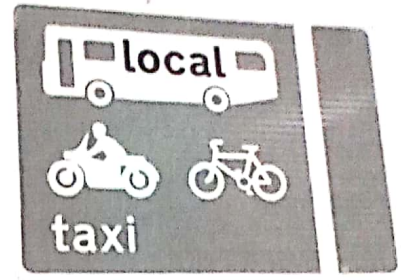
bias by placement

bias by omission

bias by spin

B) New route to serve university

There are **plans for** a new bus **lane** from the city **centre** to the university. The LE200-million **project** will mean closing Yellow Road to cars, but will **make** the journey by bus 30 minutes **faster**. The **organisers** believe the project will help **attract** students to the university and that the **electric** buses will also **reduce pollution**. The bus lane will also be used by bikes and taxis. The project is part of a **long-term** plan to **persuade** people to use **public transport** rather than driving, to help **reduce** traffic and air pollution.



Tarek loves a football team called the Greens. He writes **reports** on their matches, online, but the reports do not give a **balanced point of view**! He always puts the Greens' report at the top of the page when they **win**, but not when they **lose**! This is **bias by placement** He always puts a **spin** on his stories, too.

Read about bias

For example, when the Greens lose, it is because they did not have their best players. However, he does not report the fact that the other team did not have their best players when the Greens win! This is **bias by omission**. Nevertheless, Tarek's reports are not **inaccurate**: he does not want to **mislead** you and the reports tell you what really happened in the match. After all, he cannot change the **result**!

bias by placement

التحيز حسب الموضع

bias by omission

التحيز عن طريق الإغفال

bias by spin

التحيز عن طريق التزييف

- ▶ position of the article on the page.

The stories at the top of the page are the ones which the editor thinks are the most important.

- ▶ leaving out certain stories

Leaving out facts or certain information which does not agree with the writer's point of view.

Choosing examples or data which support one side. Presenting an opinion as a fact.

Using emotional language to persuade the reader.

احرص على اقتناء سلسلة العمالة
في اللغة الإنجليزية

GIANTS



7 Notice the Difference

headline	عناوين الأخبار
staff	عاملون / موظفون
nearly	تقريباً
accident	حادثة
cost	يكلف / تكلفة
hard (adj- adv)	صعب / بجهد
persuade	يقنع (شخص بعمل شيء مع إعطاء أسباب)
fortunately	لحسن الحظ
examine	يفحص شيء أو شخص لكي يصدر رأي
publish	ينشر (كتب / مقالات
compare with	يقارن لتوضيح الاختلاف
rule	يحكم
expert (in - on - at)	خبير في
strict	صارم / حازم
effect	أثر / تأثير

deadline	بداية / طائفة
crew	
nearby	
incident	في قصة / جريدة / مشكلة / حادثة
coast	
hardly	بالكاد / قلما
convince	يغلب أو نفسه (بشيء)
unfortunately	بظن
check	يكتشف إذا كان في حالة جيدة أو لا
spread	مرض / أخبار / إشاعات
compare to	توضيح التشابه / يشبه به
role	
export (to)	
serious	نظير
affect	

- 1 The AIDS virus is through contact with blood and other body fluids.
 a broadcasted b spread c come out d published
- 2 The press can have a powerful on the way people react in everyday life.
 a effectively b effective c effect d affect
- 3 In what way does the sun other planets?
 a effectively b effective c effect d affect
- 4 Poor people suffer from the high of living.
 a cast b cost c coast d coastal
- 5 It's been three months since my last haircut.
 a nearly b nearby c near d near to
- 6 The story was seized on by the tabloid press, who printed it under huge
 a online b between lines c deadlines d headlines
- 7, I was robbed of my gold watch last night.
 a Unfortunate b Fortunate c Unfortunately d Fortunately
- 8 The aircraft carries a of seven.
 a crew b stuff c staff d crow
- 9 The country is now facing a political crisis.
 a serious b seriously c seriousness d strict
- 10 in the field of child psychology warn of the dangers of social media.
 a Experienced b Imports c Experts d Exports
- 11 Under this, only full members of the club are entitled to vote.
 a role b root c ruler d rule
- 12 A is the position that someone has in a situation or activity.
 a role b root c ruler d rule
- 13 He compared our world a stage.
 a for b with c of d to

cause

يسبب

cause of + اسم

سبب

cause + مفعول + to

يسبب / يجعل

cause + شيء + for

يسبب

reason for + n /ing

سبب لـ

reason why

سبب لـ

reason with

يحاول إقناع / يتجادل مع

► What **caused** the fire?

► What was the **cause** of the fire?

► What **caused** you **to** change your mind?

► Poor weather **causes** problems **for** many farmers.

► I don't know the **reason for** coming late.

► I don't know the **reason why** he came late.

► I **reasoned with** him, but I couldn't make him change his mind.

14 I tried to reason him, but he didn't listen.

a of

b for

c to

d with

15 Give me one good why I should help you.

a promise

b cause

c purpose

d reason

16 He wouldn't give the reasons his decision.

a of

b for

c why

d from

17 Investigators are still trying to determine the of the accident.

a reason

b result

c reasonable

d cause

18 I don't really think he had any to complain.

a reason

b cause

c season

d pause

19 Unemployment is a major of poverty.

a promise

b cause

c purpose

d reason

20 You can add another reason the pollution problem which is illiteracy.

a of

b for

c to

d with

One of the

اسم جمع

فعل مفرد

One of the **players** was injured in the last match.

21 One of the naughty so the teacher punished him.

a students was

b student was

c students were

d students is

22 Listen! One of the you.

a man calls

b man is calling

c men are calling

d men is calling

صفة آخرها ed

يصف الذي يشعر الشعور

صفة آخرها ing

يصف المسبب للشعور

I feel **confused** during the exams.

This situation is **confusing**.

23 She was that the plane would crash.

a frightened

b frighten

c fright

d frightening

24 He exerts great efforts. They all think his work is

a amaze

b amazed

c amazing

d amazingly

25 It was a / an experience.

a excited

b terrified

c confused

d terrifying

26 The questions were because my teacher used mysterious words.

a confuses

b confusing

c confused

d confusion

27 I was so that I slept through the second half of the film.

a bored

b excited

c boring

d exciting

Make - Do

make

(makes - making - made)

a suggestion يقدم اقتراح
a difference يحدث اختلاف
a decision يتخذ قرار
a mistake يخطئ
money يكون ثروة

friends يكون أصدقاء
noise يحدث ضوضاء
a promise يعد
a plan يخطط
arrangements يقوم بترتيبات

do

(does - doing - did - done)

an operation يجري عملية جراحية
work يقوم بعمل
a job يؤدي وظيفة
a survey يجري استطلاع
a project يقوم بعمل مشروع

well يؤدي جيداً
his best يبذل قصارى جهده
damage يسبب تلف
repairs يقوم بإصلاحات
a favour يقدم خدمة

1. I am sure my brother well in yesterday's test.
a done b gave c did d made
2. He a lot of important work in his life.
a make b makes c do d does
3. My brother has a very difficult decision to next week.
a make b made c do d did
4. The state of Florida was hit by a hurricane that serious damage.
a made b took c gave d did
5. Teachers show students how to research online.
a do b make c sit d let
6. The patient's fear the operation hard.
a make b made c do d did
7. Mai as well as her sisters a promise to help their mother at home.
a has done b have done c have made d has made

destination, location, site & position

destination مكان الوصول (الوجهة) ▶ Aswan will be my next **destination**.
location موقع / موقع تصوير ▶ What is the exact **location** of the ship?
site موقع أثري / بناء / موقع على الإنترنت ▶ Abu Simble is the **site** of two temples in Aswan.
position موقع متحرك / مكانة اجتماعية ▶ Ahmed had a high **position** in society.

1. The hotel stands in an elevated looking out over the lake.
a destination b location c site d position
2. The company is moving to a new in Cairo.
a destination b location c site d position
3. Egypt has some of the best dive in the Mediterranean.
a destination b location c site d positions
4. The restaurants are located in capital cities and major tourist
a destinations b location c site d positions
5. Can you hold this nail in while I hammer it into the door?
a destination b position c site d location

linking words

because = as = since

because of = due to

so = consequently

although = though

despite = in spite of

but - whilst - however

بسبب (بعدهم جملة سبب)

بسبب (بعدهم اسم أو ing)

لذا (بعدهم جملة نتيجة)

بالرغم من (بعدهم جملة)

بالرغم من (بعدهم اسم أو ing)

لكن / (بعدهم جملة)

▶ I didn't come **because** I was ill.

▶ I didn't come **because of** being ill (my illness).

▶ I was ill **consequently** I didn't come.

▶ **Although** I was ill, I went to school.

▶ **Despite** being ill, I went to school.

▶ I was ill **whilst** I went to school.

40 he is 70, he is energetic.

a **Because**

b **Despite**

c **Although**

d **In spite**

41 It was raining we didn't go out.

a **because**

b **because of**

c **so**

d **although**

42 We didn't enjoy the day the weather was cold.

a **because**

b **because of**

c **so**

d **although**

43 We didn't enjoy the day the cold weather.

a **because**

b **because of**

c **so**

d **despite**

44 He isn't happy being rich.

a **because**

b **because of**

c **although**

d **in spite of**

45 He is rich he isn't happy.

a **but**

b **because**

c **although**

d **in spite of**

experience

experience

خبرة

تجربة في الحياة

يمر بتجربة

▶ My brother doesn't have much **experience** for the job.

▶ Travelling abroad is an amazing **experience**.

▶ I need to meet new people to **experience** a new life.

46 I have many different and interesting situations in my work.

a **experienced**

b **experience**

c **experiences**

d **an experience**

47 My grandfather is wise. He has different in life.

a **exercise**

b **experiments**

c **experiences**

d **experience**

48 I did meet him once and it was I shall never forget.

a **experienced**

b **an experience**

c **experience**

d **experiences**

argue (for - with - about - against)

argue

for

with

about

against

▶ She **argued for** a more positive role for women

▶ He **argued with** the referee throughout the game

▶ They were **arguing about** how to spend the money

▶ He **argues** persuasively **against** nationalism.

49 My kids spend more time arguing me to play the games.

a **with**

b **on**

c **for**

d **over**

50 They argued the right to strike.

a **with**

b **to**

c **for**

d **that**

51 My friend always argues money with her husband.

a **with**

b **that**

c **for**

d **about**

complain (to - about)

complain

to + شخص

of + مرض

about + شيء

that + جملة

يشكول

Toka **complained to** her father about her brother.

يشكومن

She **complained of** a severe headache.

يشكومن

He **complained about** his study.

يشكومن

He **complained that** he didn't study well.

- 62 It was entirely my own idea, so I can hardly
 (a) compactent (b) complainant (c) complaint (d) complain
- 63 She complained bitterly the lack of help she received.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to
- 64 I'm going to complain the manager about this.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to
- 65 She left early, complaining a headache.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to

arrive, reach & get to

arrive (in)

يصل مكان كبير ▶ He **arrived in** Cairo.

arrive (at)

يصل مكان صغير ▶ He **arrived at** the office early.

reach + object

يصل (بدون حرف جر) + مفعول ▶ He **reached** Cairo airport.

get to

يصل إلى (بصعوبة) ▶ They **got to** Cairo airport.

- 66 Egypt the final of the Africa Cup of Nations in 2017.
 (a) got (b) reached (c) touched (d) amounted
- 67 We finally at our destination late that evening.
 (a) came (b) reached (c) got (d) arrived
- 68 The Corona Virus victim is in danger as the temperature of his body had
 (a) risen (b) got (c) reached (d) arrived
- 69 The pressure of work is beginning to to him.
 (a) come (b) reach (c) get (d) arrive
- 70 We in Cairo later that day.
 (a) got (b) reached (c) touched (d) arrived

Don't get confused

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 71 "She felt curiously unreal, as if she were in the midst of a dream." The adjective in this sentence is antonymous with
 (a) factual (b) fiction (c) fictional (d) imaginary
- 72 is the synonym of "serious".
 (a) Lovely (b) Friendly (c) Tough (d) Easy
- 73 is the antonym of objectivity.
 (a) Equality (b) Bias (c) Fairness (d) Justice
- 74 She cheated in the test by copying from the boy in front. Cheated is a synonym of
 (a) solved (b) tricked (c) supported (d) promoted
- 75 "Nothing can make up for losing your father." What does 'make up for' mean?
 (a) compensate (b) encourage (c) cheat (d) cooperate
- 76 "Many of the fans believe that the omission of the team cost us the match." The word 'omission' here can be replaced by
 (a) calmness (b) carelessness (c) success (d) carefulness

- 66 It was a very cold day in winter. I didn't have a coat and it was
 (a) terrifying (b) chillier (c) freezing (d) petrified
- 67 The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by.....
 (a) omission (b) mislead (c) spin (d) inaccurate
- 68 In his advertisement, he left out the fact that the flat isn't opposite the Nile to make others buy it for a higher price. This is bias by
 (a) spin (b) placement (c) omission (d) replacement
- 69 They the death of their mother in the local paper.
 (a) announced (b) replaced (c) complained (d) accused
- 70 He has admitted the police about his movements on the night of the murder.
 (a) announcing (b) replaced (c) impacting (d) misleading
- 71 Anyone in joining the club should contact us at the address below.
 (a) interested (b) is interested (c) are interested (d) interest
- 72 So far, only one has been rescued from the scene of the explosion.
 (a) emergency (b) casualty (c) casual (d) murder
- 73 Victims of the crash will be for their injuries.
 (a) compensated (b) punished (c) pirated (d) cheated
- 74 For a teacher to hit a child is not just morally wrong but also
 (a) allowed (b) lawful (c) legal (d) illegal
- 75 Her injury her chances of winning the race.
 (a) compensated (b) punished (c) ruined (d) occurred
- 76 We are of course investigating how an error like this could have
 (a) compensated (b) punished (c) ruined (d) occurred
- 77 She was of murdering her drunken husband.
 (a) convicted (b) supported (c) admitted (d) compensated
- 78 Such behaviour all the rules of a civilized society.
 (a) announces (b) punishes (c) violates (d) demands
- 79 The jury has to decide whether a person is guilty or innocent of a
 (a) cream (b) crime (c) criminal (d) commit
- 80 We think that the person who won the quiz is a..... . He looked up the answers online, which was not allowed.
 (a) chat (b) bias (c) cheat (d) spin
- 81 People who leak books and join in are punished for their crime.
 (a) piracy (b) pirates (c) cheat (d) chat
- 82 In the last email from my cousin in India, he that some of India's roads are the most dangerous in the world!
 (a) spun (b) demanded (c) cheated (d) claimed
- 83 Tarek often won running races at school, but we all knew he was a..... . He did not follow the correct route and did not run as far as other students.
 (a) incident (b) bias (c) cheat (d) pirate
- 84 People were while the firefighters helped the family from the fire. Thankfully, everyone was saved.
 (a) waiting without bated breathe (b) waiting with bated breath
 (c) pirating digital copy (d) long-awaited ending

- GIANTS
- 96 The family picnic was when there was a sandstorm and everything was ruined.
 (a) demanded (b) ruined (c) cheated (d) claimed
- 97 The police have closed the train station because there has been a / an
 (a) spin (b) bias (c) cheat (d) incident
- 98 Workers at the factory better pay and shorter working hours.
 (a) spun (b) demanded (c) cheated (d) claimed
- 99 Downloading music from some websites on the internet without paying is an example of and people should not do it.
 (a) pirate (b) bias (c) piracy (d) incident
- 100 I was to read that 52% of people in the world are under 30 years old.
 (a) shock (b) shocked (c) checked (d) exciting
- 101 The story is a account of events in early aviation.
 (a) factually (b) factual (c) fact (d) fiction
- 102 Good food can make a significant to people's health.
 (a) differ (b) different (c) differently (d) difference
- 103 Social media has a negative on news and society.
 (a) influential (b) effective (c) affect (d) impact
- 104 Social media has become the source of news.
 (a) main (b) mean (c) means (d) a means
- 105 I didn't like that film. It was !
 (a) terrifying (b) petrified (c) bored (d) frightened
- 106 The accident was not caused by any act or of the gas company.
 (a) mansion (b) emotion (c) mission (d) omission
- 107 The movie is historically, but well worth seeing.
 (a) inaccurately (b) inaccurate (c) accurate (d) accurately
- 108 It's difficult for any of us to look at a situation without some form of cultural
 (a) path (b) bass (c) bias (d) base
- 109 Don't fall into the of thinking you can learn a foreign language without doing any
 (a) trap (b) tape (c) trip (d) tribe
- 110 In the UK it is illegal to drive holding a mobile phone.
 (a) during (b) when (c) as (d) whilst
- 111 I think we can find a for you in the accounts department.
 (a) palace (b) replace (c) placement (d) site
- 112 I just had time to scan the before leaving for work.
 (a) deadlines (b) headlines (c) online (d) headache
- 113 The programme presented a view of the two sides of the conflict.
 (a) frightened (b) balance (c) balanced (d) bored
- 114 Outside the village we turned into a leafy leading to a farm.
 (a) lane (b) line (c) loan (d) lean
- 115 The turned over all evidence to the court.
 (a) editors (b) headlines (c) omissions (d) investigator
- 116 Janet's been under a lot of since her mother's illness.
 (a) stressfully (b) stress (c) stressed (d) stressful
- 117 He's taken some photos of her.
 (a) interesting (b) interest (c) excited (d) interested
- 118 He gets really upset if you his baldness.
 (a) say (b) ask (c) mention (d) tell

التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة (d / ed / led) أو حفظ الأفعال الغير منتظمة.

- I **played** football yesterday.
- Rana **watched** the film at home.
- Aya **went** to the cinema.

Past Simple
الماضي البسيط

Affirmation
الإثبات

Negative
الإنكار

فاعل

didn't + inf.

never + التصريف الثاني

- I **didn't play** (never played) football yesterday.
- Aya **didn't watch** (never watched) the film at home.

Did

+ الفاعل

+ inf...?

- Did you **play** football yesterday?
- ✓ Yes, I **did**.
- ✗ No, I **didn't**.

Question
السؤال

Passive
المبني للمجهول

مفعول

+ was / were

+ P.P.

- Football **was played** yesterday.
- The film **was watched** at home by Jana.

Key words

yesterday	أمس
ago	منذ
last	السابق
in.....	في (عام سابق)
once/ one day	مرة
How long ago	متى
used to	اعتاد أن

- I **sent** an e-mail to my friend yesterday.
- This house **was built** three years ago.
- Self **wrote** his first novel last year.
- Ahmed **was born** in 1986.
- Once, I **had** a terrible accident.
- How long ago **did** you **start** studying English?
- When I **was** young, I **used to get up** early.

Uses

الاستخدامات

١ يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

- He **visited** his uncle yesterday.
- He **had** his lunch and **went** out.

٢ يستخدم لوصف أحداث تتبع بعضها في الماضي.

- He **did** his homework then **slept**.

٣ يستخدم في سرد أحداث قصة حدثت في الماضي (first, - then, - next, - at last, - finally,)

- Once, I **found** a wallet, then I **went** to the police.

٤ في الحالة الثانية (if).

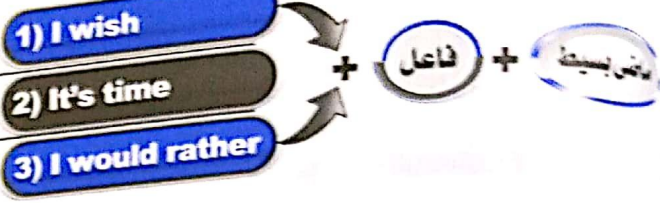
- If she **studied** hard, she **would succeed**.

usually / always / sometimes / often / never / every
 He **drove** into town **every** day last week. He **always** got up late last year.
 يستخدم مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after / before) بشرط أن يكون الزمن الآخر ماضي.

- After he had studied, he **slept**.
- Mai had had dinner before she **watched** TV.
- Mona **didn't come** until Toka had invited her.
- No sooner had I finished, than I **watched** TV.

يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي.

- I wish Toka **studied** well.
- It's time she **studied** English.
- I would rather she **studied** well.



used to

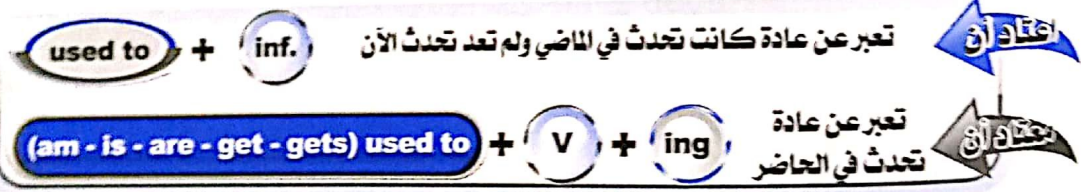
يستخدم **used to** للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في الماضي ولا يحدث الآن.

- Mai **used to get** up early. This means
 = Mai **no longer gets** up early.
 = Mai **doesn't get** up early anymore.
 = It **was** Mai's habit to **get** up early.
 = Mai **always got** up early but now she **doesn't**.

يستخدم **be (get) used to** للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في المضارع.

- Mai **is used to getting** up late.
 = Mai **gets used to getting** up late.
 = **Nowadays**, Mai **gets up** late but in the past she **didn't**.

لفظ الفرق بين:



- I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I **don't**.
- I'm **used to playing** football.

قاعدة التعقيب بعد **but now** تكون مضارع و عكس الجملة الأساسية ويستخدم **do - does** إذا كان
 الجملة ليس **V. be** أما إذا كان **V. be** نستخدم **am - is - are** :

- She **used to get** up early, but now she **doesn't**.
- I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I **don't**.
- She **used to be** active, but now she **isn't**.

نفس اللفظ أن **used to (is - are)** قد تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لكي) ويليه **inf.** :

- The wind **is used to sail** ships.
- Cotton **is used to make** clothes.

- In 2020, I **built**
- Once, We **had**
- My father **has gone**
- The actor **didn't wa**
- When I first **write**
- Ali always **walks**
- Yesterday, **had met**
- I'd rather y **don't park**
- di **How long**
- He **lived**
- One of our c **have been**
- "Did you go **didn't invi**
- When I work **had got**
- They **aren't**
- I'd rather Na **is meeting**
- Are you goin **told**
- Maged's gra **seemed**
- My mum usu **tells**
- I wish you **had wasted**
- He **didn't rewa**
- When he was **took**
- Have you see **saw**

- 1 In 2020, I a new house in my village.
 (a) **built** (b) **have built** (c) **will build** (d) **had built**
- 2 Once, We lunch in this restaurant.
 (a) **having** (b) **have** (c) **has** (d) **had**
- 3 My father alwaMedia biasys to work by train when he was young.
 (a) **has gone** (b) **was going** (c) **went** (d) **is going**
- 4 The actor to answer any questions!
 (a) **didn't want** (b) **never want** (c) **don't want** (d) **wanted**
- 5 When I first news stories, I often included my own feelings and opinions.
 (a) **write** (b) **wrote** (c) **written** (d) **writes**
- 6 Ali always to work when he was young.
 (a) **walks** (b) **had walked** (c) **walked** (d) **was walking**
- 7 Yesterday, I went to the club and my friends.
 (a) **had met** (b) **met** (c) **meet** (d) **was meeting**
- 8 I'd rather you your car here.
 (a) **don't park** (b) **didn't park** (c) **haven't parked** (d) **hasn't parked**
- 9 did you study English?
 (a) **How long** (b) **How long ago** (c) **Since when** (d) **Since**
- 10 He in Alex for ten years. Now he lives in Beni Suef.
 (a) **lived** (b) **has lived** (c) **will have lived** (d) **had lived**
- 11 One of our classroom windows yesterday.
 (a) **have been broken** (b) **has broken** (c) **has been broken** (d) **was broken**
- 12 "Did you go to the party?" - No, I
 (a) **didn't invite** (b) **hadn't invited** (c) **wasn't invited** (d) **invited**
- 13 When I worked as a postman, I up at 3 o'clock every morning.
 (a) **had got** (b) **was getting** (c) **got** (d) **get**
- 14 They able to come because they were so busy.
 (a) **aren't** (b) **didn't** (c) **wasn't** (d) **weren't**
- 15 I'd rather Nada her mother at the club.
 (a) **is meeting** (b) **meets** (c) **met** (d) **has met**
- 16 Are you going to tell Toka what happened, or would you rather I her?
 (a) **told** (b) **tell** (c) **tells** (d) **had told**
- 17 Maged's grandmother ill when he visited her yesterday.
 (a) **seemed** (b) **was seeming** (c) **has seemed** (d) **had seemed**
- 18 My mum usually me stories before sleep when I was young.
 (a) **tells** (b) **told** (c) **is telling** (d) **has told**
- 19 I wish you your time.
 (a) **had wasted** (b) **wasted** (c) **didn't waste** (d) **haven't wasted**
- 20 He until he had cleaned the car well.
 (a) **didn't rewarded** (b) **doesn't rewarded** (c) **rewarded** (d) **wasn't rewarded**
- 21 When he was young, he to hospital as a result of an accident.
 (a) **took** (b) **had taken** (c) **was taken** (d) **was taken**
- 22 Have you seen Ola? - Yes, I her an hour ago.
 (a) **saw** (b) **have seen** (c) **see** (d) **will see**

returned

Are you

would sunbathe

has

had been

has arrested

worked

تعاين موقع لوبحان وبنك المرفق

Don't get confused

had you started

were you

established

was established

was building

was built

had born

had born

was discovered

has been discovered

had visited

had lived

are going

are going

works

while

will visit

is going

were

are

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

had been

used to - be used to

Don't get confused

play football.

am used to

used to

gets used to

have a toy train when I was a child.

was used

am used to

used

isn't

wasn't

doesn't

doesn't

use to do

am used to reading

used

used

am used to walking

am used to

get used to make

am used to going

is used to liking

eating

used to

isn't used to being

was used

I'll stop it

she is no longer lazy

she is crazy

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to

is using to



Past Continuous
الماضي المستمر

Affirmative
الفاعل + was / were + (v + ing)
They were watching TV yesterday evening.
Jana was preparing dinner.

Negative
الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + (v + ing)
They weren't watching TV yesterday evening.
Jana wasn't preparing dinner.

Question
was / were + الفاعل + (v + ing)...?
Was Jana cooking dinner?
✓ Yes, she was. ✗ No, she wasn't.

Passive
المفعول به + was / were + being + P.P.
TV was being watched yesterday evening.
Dinner was being prepared by Jana.

Key words
أثناء / في وقت

بينما (As - Just as) While

- While he was leaving, the phone rang.
- While playing football, I fell. (V + ing) في حالة عدم وجود فاعل
- While I was at the club, I met my old friends. (while يأتي ماضي بسيط بعد while)
- As I was watching TV, my father came.

When	عندما
During	خلال / أثناء (بعدها اسم)
On	عندما بعدها (v+ing)
yesterday	أمس (مدة زمنية)

- When the phone rang, he was leaving.
- During the party, I received many presents.
- On seeing the accident, I called the police.
- Jana was studying at seven yesterday.

Uses

الاستخدامات

- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.
He was playing all morning yesterday.
- التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما وقع حدث آخر.
While I was having lunch, the phone rang.
- التعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.
While she was preparing dinner, he was watching TV.

Important Notes

While
past continuous (ماضي مستمر) ↔ past simple (ماضي بسيط)

While
past simple (ماضي بسيط) ↔ past continuous (ماضي مستمر)

While
past continuous (ماضي مستمر) ↔ past continuous (ماضي مستمر)

When
past simple (ماضي بسيط) ↔ past continuous (ماضي مستمر)

When
past continuous (ماضي مستمر) ↔ past simple (ماضي بسيط)

During
noun (اسم) ↔ past simple (ماضي بسيط)

On
V + ing ↔ past simple (ماضي بسيط)



Important Notes

الفرق بين While / on / during

نستخدم بعد while ماضي مستمر والجملتين الثانية ماضي بسيط و يمكن أن يأتي بعدها حرف جر: حدث قطع آخر

- While I was watching TV, the light went out.
- While in my room, I fell asleep.

يمكن أن يكون الحدثين مع while - when في الماضي المستمر:

- While Jana was watching TV, Toka was studying English.
- When I was first interviewing people, I was asking too many questions.
- إذا لم يأتي بعد while فاعل يأتي بعدها (V+ing) بشرط أن يكون فاعل الجملتين واحداً إلا في بعض الحالات
- While going home, it rained.

يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط بعد while إذا كان الفعل الأساسي verb to be

- While I was at street, I fell off my bike.

يمكن استخدام On بدلاً من when ويأتي بعدها V + ing

- On arriving, he found the light on.

يمكن استخدام during بدلاً من while ويأتي بعدها Noun

- During the game, he got hurt.

لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي المستمر والماضي التام المستمر:

- I was doing my homework all day yesterday.
- I had been doing my homework all day yesterday before I slept.

يمكن استخدام because - as - since في الماضي المستمر:

- I couldn't answer the phone because I was having a shower.

- 1 I a well-known actor when he told me to be quiet.
 a had interviewed b interviewed c was interviewing d were interviewing
- 2 I was working as a volunteer at a shop when I at university.
 a was b had c was being d have been
- 3 What at midday last Saturday?
 a had you done b have you done c did you do d were you doing
- 4 While I was studying, my father a book.
 a reads b was reading c were reading d read
- 5 From 7 to 9 yesterday, I a certain task as I was asked.
 a did b had done c was doing d have done
- 6 While the party, we were busy sending invitations to our friends.
 a was prepared b was been prepared c is prepared d were prepared
- 7 What yesterday while the match was being broadcasted?
 a were you done b were you doing c are you doing d you were doing
- 8 While my car at the garage, I was having a meal at a nearby restaurant.
 a was repairing b was being repaired c had repaired d repaired
- 9 While he was playing football, he and broke his leg.
 a fell b was falling c fall d falling
- 10 As I home last night, it started raining.
 a has walked b had walked c was walking d walked
- 11 While I ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.
 a was b was being c am d had been
- 12 When the phone rang, I my lunch.
 a had b am having c was having d will have
- 13 While I at school, suddenly an earthquake took place.
 a was b were c being d was being
- 14 My brother a tree when he fell and broke his leg.
 a climbed b has climbed c climbing d was climbing
- 15 While my house, it rained.
 a painted b was painting c painting d was being painted
- 16 Adam chess all day yesterday.
 a played b was playing c is playing d had played
- 17 I as well as my friends much yesterday morning.
 a chatted b was chatting c were chatting d had chatted
- 18 Mona borrowed her friend's car while hers
 a was repairing b was repaired c was being repaired d repaired
- 19 While I in Banha, I met an old friend of mine.
 a was b had been c was being d being
- 20 While a cold drink, my car was being checked.
 a having b was having c was had d I was having
- 21 It was not polite of him to interrupt what I
 a was saying b am saying c will say d says
- 22 They didn't answer the ringing phone since they deeply.
 a sleep b were sleeping c are sleeping d has slept

- 23 I couldn't watch the film as my brother a football match.
 a was watching b had watched c has watched d watched
- 24 I saw a lot of tourists while in Luxor.
 a being b was being c was d had been
- 25 The moment I saw her, she the washing up. Later, she ironed her skirts.
 a did b was doing c has done d is doing
- 26 Just as I home, I saw an accident.
 a are walking b walks c walking d was walking
- 27 At the time my father arrived, we chess.
 a were played b are playing c were playing d played
- 28 He couldn't answer the phone because he a shower.
 a was having b has had c had d had had
- 29 While I was studying English and to music, my mother was cooking.
 a listened b was listening c were listening d listening
- 30 While I was cooking, my husband was washing the car. This means
 a I cooked first b the two actions were in the same time
 c the two actions were in different times d my husband washed the car first
- 31 "What between 9 and 12 yesterday morning?" said the detective.
 a you had done b had you done c were you doing d you were doing
- 32 This time last year I in Brazil.
 a was living b had lived c lived d had lived
- 33 At 5 o'clock last Monday, I on a bus on my way home.
 a was b were c had been d was being

Don't get confused

while - on - when - during - because - as - since

- 34 I felt really sick the party, so I went home.
 a when b during c while d on
- 35 I couldn't do the shopping all shops had been closed.
 a until b since c before d after
- 36 working hours, I felt active.
 a After b While c During d On
- 37 in the office, he received a call from his wife.
 a During b On c While d After
- 38 He made some new friends his stay in Cairo.
 a while b when c until d during
- 39 doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.
 a On being b On c Having been d Having
- 40 done, our homework was handed out to our teacher.
 a On being b On c Have been d Having
- 41 the police arrested the thief, he was taken to prison.
 a On being b On c When d Having
- 42 arrested, the thief was taken to prison.
 a During b On c When d Having
- 43 my walk to the club, I met my old friend.
 a During b On c When d Having
- 44 the film, Mahmoud fell asleep because it was a boring one.
 a While b When c On d During

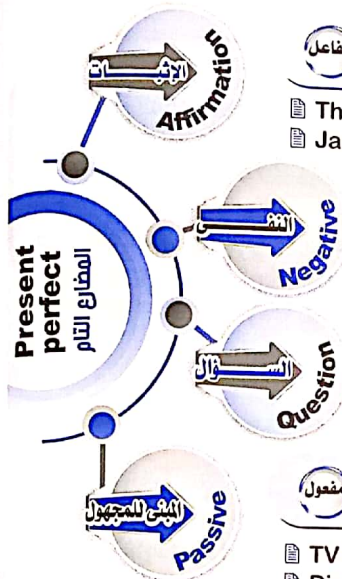
- with my friends, I am over the moon.
 Ⓐ When Ⓑ During Ⓒ While
 There are always economic crises wars.
 Ⓐ while Ⓑ as Ⓒ when
 visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital to see my uncle.
 Ⓐ On Ⓑ During Ⓒ After
 I met a lot of my old friends my cousin's wedding party.
 Ⓐ while Ⓑ when Ⓒ during
 I couldn't answer the phone I was having a shower.
 Ⓐ during Ⓑ when Ⓒ just
 the flight, I was reading a book called "To Whom the Bells Toll."
 Ⓐ While Ⓑ During Ⓒ Just as

Don't get
confused

تمارين موقع لولجمان و بنك المعرفة

- While we TV, my cousin suddenly arrived.
 Ⓐ watched Ⓑ are watching Ⓒ were watching Ⓓ watching
 I enjoyed seeing the view of the Nile while the plane
 Ⓐ was landing Ⓑ is landing Ⓒ landed Ⓓ lands
 Just as I to school, I saw a policeman helping an old woman cross the street.
 Ⓐ was going Ⓑ go Ⓒ going Ⓓ am going
 Mai into the forest yesterday morning.
 Ⓐ are trekking Ⓑ were trekking Ⓒ had trekked Ⓓ was trekking
 We were doing our homework while our little brother TV.
 Ⓐ had watched Ⓑ was watching Ⓒ watches Ⓓ is watching
 When I went to the workshop, the mechanic my car, so I had to wait.
 Ⓐ repaired Ⓑ is repairing Ⓒ had repaired Ⓓ was repairing
 While dinner, a stranger knocked on the door of my flat by mistake.
 Ⓐ am having Ⓑ having Ⓒ was having Ⓓ had
 What when your father returned home last night?
 Ⓐ will you be doing Ⓑ have you done Ⓒ are you doing Ⓓ were you doing
 When I returned home, my mother lunch. So, I had to help her.
 Ⓐ was making Ⓑ had made Ⓒ is making Ⓓ has made
 I returned home when mother was preparing lunch. "When" here means
 Ⓐ as Ⓑ after Ⓒ while Ⓓ a and c
 I didn't answer the phone because I
 Ⓐ was praying Ⓑ had prayed Ⓒ was prayed Ⓓ has prayed
 "What at the time of the murder?" The magistrate asked.
 Ⓐ are you doing Ⓑ will you do Ⓒ were you doing Ⓓ you did
 As they to the tour guide, someone their money.
 Ⓐ was listening - was stealing Ⓑ are listening - stole
 Ⓒ listened - stealing Ⓓ were listening - stole

أحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للثانوية العامة



الفاعل + have / has + P.P.

- They **have watched** TV.
 Jana **has cooked** dinner.

الفاعل + haven't / hasn't + P.P.

- They **haven't watched** TV.
 Jana **hasn't cooked** dinner.

have / has + الفاعل + P.P...?

- Has Jana **cooked** dinner?
 ✓ Yes, she **has**. ✗ No, she **hasn't**.

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P.

- TV **has been watched** by them.
 Dinner **has been cooked** by Jana.

Key
words

just	تو
already	سبق أن (آخر الجملة أو السؤال أو بين (have - has + P.P)
ever	تستخدم في (سؤال - نفي - تفصيل)
never	أبدا
yet	حتى الآن / ليس بعد (نفي أو سؤال)
lately	مؤخرا
recently	حاليا / مؤخرا
so far	حتى الآن
up till now	
since	منذ
for	لمدة
How long	كم المدة
still	مازال
... before.	من قبل
This year / month / week ...	
Today / Tonight...	
over the years...	
In recent years...	
In the last years...	
It is the first / second	

- ▶ He **has just read** the novel.
 ▶ I **have already visited** Luxor.
 ▶ I **have visited** Luxor **already**.
 ▶ Has Jana **ever travelled** abroad?
 ▶ Jana **hasn't ever finished** her homework.
 ▶ No student **has ever come** today.
 ▶ "Days" is the best novel I **have ever read**.
 ▶ Seif **has never eaten** pizza.
 ▶ Has he **finished** his study **yet**?
 ▶ I **haven't finished** my study **yet**.
 ▶ They **haven't studied** English **lately**.
 ▶ Jana **has finished** her homework **recently**.
 ▶ She **has cooked** the meal **so far**.
 ▶ They **have lived** here **up till now**.
 ▶ He **has travelled since** 2010.
 ▶ She **has studied for** five hours.
 ▶ How long **have you worked** there?
 ▶ She **still hasn't said** sorry to me.
 ▶ I **haven't seen** her **before**.
 ▶ She **has worked hard this year**.
 ▶ He **has done** his homework **today**.
 ▶ **Over the years**, we **have studied** English.
 ▶ **In recent years**, they **have made** money.
 ▶ **In the last years**, I **have gained** much weight.
 ▶ It is the first time I **have ever seen** this film.



- The last time I met Mai was ten years ago.
= The last time I met Mai was in 2011.
= I haven't met Mai for ten years.
= I haven't met Mai since 2011.

لاحظ استخدام
في الأزمنة المختلفة

- He has lived in Alex for ten years.
He has been living in Alex for ten years now.
He lived in Alex for ten years. Now he lives in Beni Suef.
Next year, he will have lived in Alex for ten years.
He had been living in Alex for ten years before he moved to Cairo.

مضارع تام
مضارع تام مستمر
ماضي بسيط
مستقبل تام
ماضي تام مستمر

لاحظ استخدام since مع
المضارع التام والماضي التام

- I haven't met Mai since I called you.
I saw Mai. I hadn't met her since I called you.
I couldn't know who asked about me since I had lost my mobile.

مضارع تام
ماضي تام
ماضي تام

المضارع التام أو الماضي البسيط
مع الروابط الزمنية

after / before / when / as soon as + مضارع بسيط أو تام + مصدر will

- I'll go to bed after I do (have done) my homework.
As soon as she arrives (has arrived) in London, she will call me.

won't + مضارع بسيط أو تام until + مصدر or didn't + ماضي تام until + مصدر

- He won't come until I phone (have phoned) him.
He didn't come until I had phoned him.

لاحظ الفرق في
المعنى بين الجمل التالية

- I have worked for that company for 10 years. (لازلت أعمل بالشركة)
I worked for that company for 10 years. (استقلت منها)
Ali has just arrived. كلمة just خاصة بالمضارع التام
Ali arrived just now. just now = a moment ago
I have never studied French. لم أدرس اللغة الفرنسية أبداً
I haven't studied French yet. لم أذكر اللغة الفرنسية حتى الآن



الفاعل + have / has been + V-ing

- I have been studying English all day.
I feel bored as I have been waiting him for more than six hours.

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومستمر في الحاضر.
يعبر عن نتيجة موقف في الحاضر.

Key words
الكلمات

مع كل كلمات المضارع التام بالإضافة إلي:
all (morning / day / night / week / month year...)
- for ... now / for ... not yet / How long ...

- I have been working hard all day.
She has been doing her homework for 3 hours and she hasn't finished yet.
How long have you been learning English? - For 10 years.

لاحظ: استخدام المضارع التام فقط وعدم استخدام المضارع التام المستمر في الحالات التالية:

- I have stopped writing stories for 3 years now. (have been stopping x)
Ahmed has finished typing three reports. (has been finishing x)
We are good friends. We have known each other for 10 years. (have been knowing x)

Don't get confused

for - since

- I haven't seen him the war.
a recently b for c since d already
She has been writing her first novel 2019.
a since b for c just d ever
Ali has lived abroad his birth.
a when b for c while d since
Mai has been ill the last week.
a for b since c already d recently
It's a month Aya last visited her aunt.
a for b since c of d to
I have had an interest in literature the age of sixteen.
a in b for c at d since
..... how long have you been studying English?
a For b Since c So far d Recently
..... when have you lived in your home?
a How long b Recently c For d Since
You can answer the question you are a clever student.
a since b for c recently d already

- He has been training hard the last Olympic games.
 a ever b for c just d since
 I have had this car last year.
 a since b when c for d ago
 She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her then.
 a for b when c since d in
 We haven't seen them over a year.
 a since b already c for d ago
 It's exactly four years I last played football.
 a since b when c for d since
 Ahmed is starving he has eaten nothing for two days.
 a yet b for c so d since
 It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other a long time.
 a yet b already c for d since
 Mai is tired she has been working hard all day.
 a so b before c for d While
 the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.
 a For b During c Since d in
 Al Daifi, Badr and Farouk have been friends childhood.
 a for b so far c since d in

Don't get confused

have gone to / have been to / have been in

- Ali school. He has just arrived home.
 a has been to b has been in c has gone to d has been
 My father isn't here. He his office.
 a has been to b has been in c has gone to d has gone
 Nada Alex for two weeks. She's coming back next Sunday.
 a has been to b has been in c has gone to d has gone
 Have you Luxor since you were born? - Of course, I've always lived here.
 a gone in b gone to c been in d been to
 My father in London for more than four years. I really miss him very much.
 a has gone to b has gone c has been to d has been
 Ahmed is on holiday. He to Italy.
 a is gone b has gone c has been d was gone

Don't get confused

yet / already

- Wow, have you done your work ?
 a yet b ever c already d never
 I can't believe it! Have you eaten all the food ?
 a already b just c ever d since
 Have you eaten all the food ? - You must have been very hungry.
 a yet b since c recently d already
 Have you eaten your meal ? - No, I am still eating.
 a already b just c yet d since

Don't get confused

have + P.P / have been + P.P / have been + ing

- She football for about five years.
 a plays b have played c has been played d has been playing

- Oh! I my wallet. What can I do?
 a have been losing b have lost c have been lost d had broken
 Ahmed typing three reports.
 a has finished b has been finished c has been finishing d had been finished
 I my colleagues for many years now.
 a have been knowing b have known c had known d had been knowing
 Nada for thirty-five years and she's still married now.
 a has been marrying b have married c has been married d was marrying
 that we have to leave the building.
 a It has informed us b It has been informed c We have been inform d We have been inform
 The film by many millions of people since it was made in 1968.
 a has watched b has been watching c has been watched d had been watched
 Our block of flats since 2020.
 a have repainted b has been repainted c has repainted d have been repainted
 You're out of breath. ?
 a Are you running b Have you run c Have you been running d Were you running

Don't get confused

Using linking words in the present

- We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
 a will find b have found c will be finding d found
 After she cooling the food, she will set the table.
 a have finished b had finished c was finishing d has finished
 I'll go to bed after I my homework.
 a did b was doing c had done d have done
 As soon as she in London, she will call me.
 a arrive b had arrived c has arrived d arrived
 He come until I have phoned him.
 a doesn't b didn't c won't d don't
 After I have finished my work, I home.
 a going to go b go c will go d went
 Don't worry; I won't leave until you
 a have been arrived b had arrived c will arrive d have arrived
 I won't be able to read it because I my glasses.
 a lost b have lost c will lose d lose

Exercises on Structure

- This is the most difficult situation I
 a had ever been faced b have ever faced c had ever faced d have ever been faced
 It a year since I met Seif.
 a has b was c is d had been
 I haven't been here for
 a some years b any years c years d the years
 No one spoken to me like that before.
 a have never b has never c has ever d have ever
 I my pen friend yet.
 a don't meet b hasn't met c haven't met d didn't meet
 Everything is going well. We any problems so far.
 a didn't have b don't have c haven't had d hadn't had

- ٤٤ Sally Joe.
 ٤٤ It's two years
 ٤٤ that I don't see
 ٤٤ Finally, my mother
 ٤٤ learns
 ٤٤ Mai is not hungry as she a big dinner.
 ٤٤ was eating
 ٤٤ Everybody a chance to talk in the conference.
 ٤٤ have been given
 ٤٤ I am so happy; I a medal for writing poetry.
 ٤٤ was winning
 ٤٤ I have studied French
 ٤٤ yet
 ٤٤ Jana her key. She can't get into the house.
 ٤٤ lost
 ٤٤ Jana her key. She couldn't get into the house.
 ٤٤ lost
 ٤٤ He has had three or four temporary jobs since school.
 ٤٤ leaving
 ٤٤ Many of today's great writers as teachers.
 ٤٤ have also worked
 ٤٤ Tamer is not hungry because he a big lunch.
 ٤٤ eats
 ٤٤ Many people up reading the books of Abdel-Tawab Youssef recently.
 ٤٤ have grown
 ٤٤ She a book about why the writer became so successful.
 ٤٤ write
 ٤٤ Ahmed a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.
 ٤٤ has
 ٤٤ Nothing like this has happened to me.
 ٤٤ up till now
 ٤٤ They what to do for the holidays yet.
 ٤٤ hadn't decided
 ٤٤ The last time I saw her was a week ago. This means
 ٤٤ I haven't seen her for a week.
 ٤٤ I haven't seen her since a week.
 ٤٤ He hasn't played tennis since he was in the club last week. This means that
 ٤٤ he played tennis in the club a week ago
 ٤٤ he hasn't played tennis before
 ٤٤ I have not seen her for 2 months. This means
 ٤٤ It's 2 months since I last saw her
 ٤٤ It's 2 months before I last saw her
 ٤٤ It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining. This means
 ٤٤ It has been raining at 2 o'clock
 ٤٤ It has been raining for 2 o'clock
 ٤٤ I started working here in 1998. This means
 ٤٤ I have started work here since 1998
 ٤٤ I have started working here since 1998

- ٤٥ When I was on holiday, I shopping every day.
 ٤٥ go
 ٤٥ goes
 ٤٥ was going
 ٤٥ went
 ٤٦ Since Ahmed, I haven't heard from him.
 ٤٦ met
 ٤٦ have met
 ٤٦ meeting
 ٤٦ meet
 ٤٧ Tamer didn't answer the phone because he a shower.
 ٤٧ had taken
 ٤٧ was taking
 ٤٧ will be taking
 ٤٧ has taken
 ٤٨ How terrible! My friend Adel an awful accident.
 ٤٨ having
 ٤٨ had had
 ٤٨ had
 ٤٨ has had
 ٤٩ My sister was doing the laundry while I my room; everyone was busy doing a task.
 ٤٩ am tidying
 ٤٩ was tidying
 ٤٩ will be tidying
 ٤٩ tidied
 ٥٠ my stay in Italy, I met a lot of interesting people.
 ٥٠ On
 ٥٠ While
 ٥٠ When
 ٥٠ During
 ٥١ Where is Ali? - He to the market and will be back soon.
 ٥١ has been
 ٥١ have been
 ٥١ has gone
 ٥١ have gone
 ٥٢ Have you finished your homework ? - That is amazing!
 ٥٢ already
 ٥٢ just
 ٥٢ yet
 ٥٢ ever
 ٥٣ Ali play football when he was young.
 ٥٣ was used to
 ٥٣ used to
 ٥٣ is used to
 ٥٣ got used to
 ٥٤ She used to be lazy but now she
 ٥٤ doesn't
 ٥٤ didn't
 ٥٤ hasn't
 ٥٤ isn't
 ٥٥ She used to study hard but now she
 ٥٥ doesn't
 ٥٥ didn't
 ٥٥ hasn't
 ٥٥ isn't
 ٥٦ While I in Luxor, I saw many monuments.
 ٥٦ was
 ٥٦ am
 ٥٦ was being
 ٥٦ had been

1 Writing Vocabulary

essay	مقال	supporting sentence	الجملة الداعمة	type
paragraph	فقرة	closing sentence	الجملة الختامية	persuasive
sentence	جملة / حكم	topic sentence	الجملة الرئيسية	descriptive
statement	عبارة / تصريح / بيان	lastly (finally)	أخيراً	expository
indent	المسافة البادئة (أول الفقرة)	thesis	الأطروحة	argumentative
introduction	مقدمة	hook	الجملة الجاذبة	narrative
body=bulk	صلب الموضوع / المتن	introduce	يقدم	sequence
conclusion	الختامة	linking words (transition)	روابط	contrast
conclude	يختتم	summarise	يلخص	reason
introductory paragraph	فقرة المقدمة	due to	بسبب	result

2 Vocabulary for Translation

achieve	يحقّق / ينجّز	crisis	أزمة	effect
achievement	تحقيق / إنجاز	crises	أزمات	get rid of
industry	الصناعة	journalist	صحفي	handle
trade	التجارة	journalism	صحافة	skills
investment	استثمار	improve	يحسن	values
prosperity	الرخاء	prove	يثبت / يبرهن	reinforce
welfare	الرفاهية	immigration	الهجرة	organisation
flourish	الازدهار	book fair	معرض الكتاب	the Middle East
culture	ثقافة	illiteracy	الأمية	national
agriculture	زراعة	adjust	ينظم / يضبط / يتأقلم / يعدل	national income
disaster	كارثة	civilization	الحضارة	social justice

3 Chapter one

get breath back	استعاد هيبونه	jump out of skin	خوف شديد	orphan
blacksmith	حداد	leg-irons	أغلال	character
convict	شخص ملان / يدين	marsh	مستنقع	mist
file	مبرد / ملف	set off	ينطلق	crime
handcuffs	أصفاد	commit	يرتكب / يلتزم	guilty

احرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للثانوية العامة

للتأهيل

1 A persuasive essay

مقال اقناعي

Social media has a negative impact on news and society

Introduction

Social media has become the **main source** of news. These days sixty-eight **percent** of people who have internet **access** get their news from social media. Although this **means** that we can find news easily and get **regular updates** on our phones, **in my view I think** social media has a **negative impact on** news and society.

To begin with, this **constant cycle** of news, which is **mostly** bad, can make people **stressed** and **worried**. A recent **survey** found that more than half of Americans say they get **anxious** and sleep badly because of the news.

Next, not everything we read or see on social media is **true** and **factual**. If we share it, before **checking** the facts, we might **spread** false information. **In turn**, this means that the **public** stop **trusting** journalists and news **in general**.

Lastly, social media starts to **control** what news we see and don't see. Our social media 'friends' become 'the **managing editors**'. They **share** news stories they like and **agree with**, so the news we see is not **balanced** or **objective**.

In summary, **whilst** it is a good thing that we have so much news **available** and it is easy to **keep up-to-date** with **current affairs**, we need to **avoid** the **negative effects**. It's important to be **careful about** where we get our news and how often we check it. We also have a **social responsibility** to make every **effort** not to spread **inaccurate** or **misleading** news.

Conclusion

أجزاء المقال الاقناعي

1) The Introduction المقدمة

Introduce topic.

قدم الموضوع.

Present both opinions briefly.

قدم كلا الرأيين بإيجاز

State your position clearly.

اذكر موقفك بوضوح

2) The main body الموضوع

Topic sentence for each paragraph.

الجملة الافتتاحية لكل فقرة في الموضوع

Examples / supporting statements

الأمثلة والجملة الداعمة

3) The conclusion الخاتمة

Sum up, re-state your opinion in different words

لخص، أعد صياغة رأيك بكلمات مختلفة

Suggest a solution or action.

اقترح حلاً أو إجراء

Introduction

With today's social media, it is possible to find online reviews of everything from a local park or café to a famous restaurant or museum. Before you book a holiday, you can read what other people think of a hotel or car hire company and what they recommend you do when you get there. Although this means you can get information very easily, in my view, this is not as useful information as you can get from a guidebook.

To begin with, we need to ask ourselves why people write reviews online. Whilst it is sometimes because people like writing their opinions, at other times they have a reason for writing it. Perhaps they know the owners of the café, or perhaps they are the owners of the café! That is why they give it a good review.

Secondly, who are the people writing the reviews? It is difficult to know this information. If they are 50-year-old Europeans, will they have the same opinion as you? It is very hard to know if you are going to like the same places that they like.

Lastly, we need to remember that guidebook writers are usually experts. You can trust them for accurate information and a balanced point of view. They also know who is using their books, so if the book is intended to be for young people, they will recommend places that young people will like.

To conclude, online reviews are useful, but it's important to remember that they are just people's opinions. If you want to know what experts think, personally I think you should buy a guidebook.

body paragraph

Conclusion

عبارات المقال الاقناعي

للتقديم

نستخدم

▶ to introduce the topic	لتقديم الموضوع	▶ to begin with,
▶ to start the paragraphs in the body	بداية فقرات في الموضوع	▶ firstly, / secondly, / next, / lastly,
▶ to introduce the result of something	لتقديم نتيجة شيء ما	▶ so / consequently / that's why
▶ to give an opinion	لإعطاء الرأي	▶ personally, / in my view
▶ to introduce an opposite opinion	لتقديم رأي مخالف	▶ on the other hand
▶ to give a reason for something	لإعطاء سبب لشيء ما	▶ due to / because of
▶ to give contrasting information	لإعطاء معلومات متناقضة	▶ whilst / but / although
▶ to give additional information	لإعطاء معلومات إضافية	▶ in addition to that / as well as
▶ to introduce a summary of the main points	لتقديم ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية	▶ to conclude, / to sum up, / summary, / finally,

- Which expressions can you Not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
 a To sum up b In conclusion c To conclude d Firstly
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to give additional information.
 a to conclude, b to begin with, c on the other hand d as well as that
- We can use "....." to introduce a summary of the main points.
 a to conclude, b to begin with, c on the other hand d as well as that
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to introduce the topic.
 a to conclude, b to begin with, c on the other hand d as well as that
- When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing you can say
 a in the other way b on the other hand c by the other hand d on one side
- Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
 a In conclusion, Lastly, In summary b On the one hand, On the other hand
 c However, In contrast, Nevertheless d Firstly, Secondly, Finally
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to give an opinion.
 a consequently b whilst c due to d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to introduce the result of something.
 a consequently b whilst c due to d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to give a reason for something.
 a consequently b whilst c due to d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use "....." to give contrasting information.
 a consequently b whilst c due to d in my view
- We can use "to sum up,..." to
 a introduce an opinion b introduce the topic
 c introduce a summary d give a reason
- In the paragraph, the writer can suggest doing actions or solutions.
 a topic b second c first d final
- A persuasive essay is the one that
 a provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
 b presents an extended evidence - based argument.
 c tells a story about a personal experience or an imaginative one.
 d provides a detailed sensory description of something.
- We can use "because of,..." to
 a introduce an opinion b give contrasting information
 c introduce a result d give a reason
- You summarise the content of your essay when you
 a develop the main idea. b write the elements of your essay in detail.
 c make the end open. d write the conclusion of your essay.
- We use "although" in a paragraph or an essay to express.....
 a summary b contrast c addition d introduction
- When writing an essay or a paragraph, you start with a/an sentence.
 a ending b closing c introductory d conclusion
- In a persuasive essay, each main paragraph usually starts with a
 a hook b supporting sentence c topic sentence d bulk
- We use the topic sentence to introduce the of the paragraph.
 a main idea b summary c first idea d final idea

- 20 We give reasons in the to support the
 a body b topic sentence c introduction d conclusion
- 21 We use "Consequently" in a paragraph or an essay to
 a introduce the result of something b give a reason for something c give contrasting information d introduce a summary of the main point
- 22 Which of the following is correctly structured?
 a He doesn't have any discipline whilst he's a very skillful player.
 b He doesn't have any discipline because he's a very skillful player.
 c He doesn't have any discipline so he's a very skillful player.
 d He doesn't have any discipline despite he's a very skillful player.
- 23 "Not everything we read or see on social media is true and factual so it's important to be careful about the news on social media." This could be part of an essay about
 a Social media is a double-edged weapon
 b Social media doesn't have a negative impact on news and society
 c Social media has a negative impact on news and society
 d Social media has a positive impact on news and society
- 24 'Although we are surrounded by these mass-produced devices, this does not mean their use should be implemented in the future.' This is part of an essay about
 a technology b equality c mobile phones d films
- 25 'Some employees are often overworked and are clearly heading for burnout. Despite this, they carry on as they are aware of the need to increase their productivity.' This could be part of an article about the problem of
 a mental health and well-being.
 b time management of certain employees.
 c alternative ways of working.
 d the need for companies to increase productivity.
- 26 When you conclude writing your essay, you should
 a summarize its content b develop the main idea c make the end open d put a full stop.
- 27 What linking word could you NOT use instead of 'whilst'?
 a consequently b although c however d but
- 28 Which of the following sentences can be used to introduce a piece of information that adds to, or supports the previous statement?
 a To sum up, distance learning is most suitable for those who cannot attend lessons or lectures face to face.
 b It is taken for granted that distance learning is a type of learning that is mostly used during a pandemic.
 c However, some students can't interact effectively in this type of learning environment.
 d Moreover, distance learning saves time and effort, which is most useful to those who work while they are learning or live in far places.
- 29 On ending an essay on unemployment, you can use
 a Firstly, we should know what causes unemployment.
 b Moreover, a lot of young people insist on having a job in the city where they live.
 c In conclusion, we should all do our best to solve this problem which hinders stability.
 d Above all, we need to encourage the private sector to provide more work chances for young people.

Structurally correct sentences (unit one)

- 1 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a Since years, I haven't played football. b It's years since I have last played football.
 c It's years since I played football. d I had played football years ago.
- 2 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a While he came, I was watching TV. b While watching TV, he came.
 c While I was watching TV, he came. d During watching TV, he came.
- 3 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a He is used to smoking, but now he doesn't. b He used to smoke, but now he doesn't.
 c He was used to smoke, but now he doesn't. d He used to smoke, but now he isn't.
- 4 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I have been knowing her for 20 years now. b I have been known her for 20 years now.
 c I have known her for 20 years now. d I have known her 20 years ago.
- 5 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a It is time Ahmed go home. b It is time for Ahmed went home.
 c It is time Ahmed going home. d It is time Ahmed went home.
- 6 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I have been to Italy and Turkey this year. b I have been in Italy and Turkey this year.
 c I have gone to Italy and Turkey this year. d I has been to Italy and Turkey this year.
- 7 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a Last year, he went to school by car every day.
 b Last year, he was going to school by car every day.
 c Last year, he has been to school by car every day.
 d Last year, he goes to school by car every day.
- 8 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I didn't see him since the last time we met.
 b I haven't seen him since the last time we meet.
 c I haven't seen him for the last time we met.
 d I haven't seen him since the last time we met.
- 9 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
 a No accident like this has never happened in our area.
 b No accident like this has ever happened in our area.
 c No accident like this has ever been happened in our area.
 d No accident like this has been happened in our area.
- 10 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a Ali is used to watch action movies. b Ali get used to watching action movies.
 c Ali used to watch action movies. d Ali used to watching action movies.
- 11 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a Mai can't open the door because she lost her keys.
 b Mai can't open the door because she had lost her keys.
 c Mai can't open the door because she has lost her keys.
 d Mai can't open the door because she was losing her keys.

In the next decade, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence.
 في العقد القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
 في القرن القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا مع الذكاء الاصطناعي بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
 Online distance learning is a method of instruction, which connects learners with educational resources.
 يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي لا يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
 يعتبر التعلم البعيد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
 يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.

All economic reforms aim to realize high rates of growth and investment in a bid to create new jobs for youth.
 تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
 تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
 تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.

Livelihood is not merely money, but it can be in health and peace of mind.
 التمتع بالصحة وسلامة العقل هما نتيجة امتلاك المال فليكن أن تتيحاً بسلام وراحة بال.
 الحياة هي فقط المال ، ولكن سبيل العيش يمكن أن يكون في الصحة وراحة البال.
 الحياة ليست مجرد مال ، ولكنها يمكن أن تكون في الصحة وراحة البال.
 لا سبيل للعيش بدون المال فهو الذي يجلب لنا الصحة وراحة البال .

The need for life-long learning has become urgent, especially as we live in the age of globalization.
 أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة ، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العولمة.
 أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة ، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العولمة.
 أصبحت الحاجة إلى التعلم مدى الحياة ملحة ، خاصة أننا نعيش في عصر العولمة.

The magnificent hero, Ahmed El Mansy, said these impressive words before giving life to keep Egypt's greatness, "Protect Egypt, it deserves more."
 البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته ليحافظ على عظمة مصر .. احموا مصر .. إنها تستحق أكثر.
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Life is no longer as easy as our parents were used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more welfare.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الرفاهية.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الرفاهية.

Life is no longer as easy as our parents were used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more money.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من المال.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من المال.

Life is no longer as easy as our parents were used to. It has become a pile of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more luxury.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الترفيع.
 الحياة لم تعد سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا ، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب تطلعاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الترفيع.

يجب أن يلعب الجميع دوراً إيجابياً في تنمية بلادنا حتى تنعم الأجيال القادمة بالرخاء.
 Everyone should play positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
 Everyone should play a positive rule in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
 Everyone should play a positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
 Everyone should play a negative role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.

يمثل العلم العمود الفقري للتقدم والحضارة عبر العصور. كما أن التعليم الجيد أساسي لعملية التنمية لأنه يرفع قدرات الشباب ويملئ مواهبهم.

Science represents the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is essential to the development process because it raises youth capabilities and develops their talents.
 Science represent the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality educational is essential to the development process because it raises youth capabilities and develops their talented.
 Science represents the backbone of progress and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is unessential to the development process because it raises youth disabilities and develops their talents.
 Science represents the backbone of process and civilization through the ages. Also, quality education is essential for the development process because it rises youth capabilities and develops their talents.

إنشاء مقابلي الشخصية الأولى للعمل. ارتبكت بسهولة ولم استطع أن أقدم نفسي بطريقة لائقة للمحاور ، لذلك أمل في المرة القادمة أن أبلى بلاءاً حسناً.

During my first job interviewee, I was easily confused and unable to present himself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
 During my first job interview, I was easily confused and able to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will make well.
 During my first job interview, I was easily confused and unable to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
 During my last job interview, I was easy confused and unable to represent myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.

تنفذ الحكومة العديد من المشاريع القومية العملاقة مثل مشروع العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة ومحطات الطاقة واستصلاح الأراضي الصحراوية للزراعة.

The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for culture.
 The government is implementing many gigantic national project such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
 The government is implementing many tiny national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
 The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.



Exercises on Story

- 1 A is a person whose job is to make and repair things made of iron, especially horseshoes.
 a blacksmith b carpenter c convict d apprentice
- 2 The along the coast are home to many shorebirds.
 a deserts b mountains c forests d marshes
- 3 He showed great returning to the sport after his accident.
 a person b character c hero d personal
- 4 There was a report on the news about an escaped
 a victim b officer c convict d crime
- 5 Reports suggest that the singer suicide.
 a committed b made c noticed d sentenced
- 6 This month's figures show an increase in violent
 a crime b criminal c victim d convict
- 7 I'll set early to avoid the traffic.
 a off b on c up d of
- 8 The graveyard looked ghostly, enveloped in
 a list b gas c mist d smell
- 9 I feel so about forgetting her birthday. I should have remembered it.
 a happy b relaxed c content d guilty
- 10 People watched in as the plane crashed to the ground.
 a entertainment b horror c happiness d relaxation
- 11 He was brought into the court in
 a handcuffs b sleeves c car d jail
- 12 He burst into the room, red-faced and out of because of excitement.
 a breathe b breathless c breath d breeze
- 13 The loud noise made me jump out of my
 a shirt b leg c skin d leather
- 14 She the child's hand and ran.
 a gave b grabbed c grip d fill
- 15 She used a to make her nails look pretty.
 a file b hammer c knife d pliers

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Do you know that saving energy means saving money? Homeowners⁽¹⁾ and renters⁽²⁾ know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments⁽³⁾ they can make in their homes and apartments⁽⁴⁾ that will result in saving. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy saving, an energy audit⁽⁵⁾ is the way to go. An energy auditor⁽⁶⁾ will come pinpoint⁽⁷⁾ areas of your energy use and cost. Trained Energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety⁽⁸⁾ of flaws⁽⁹⁾ that may be resulting in energy inefficiency⁽¹⁰⁾, including inadequate insulation⁽¹¹⁾, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution⁽¹²⁾. There are quicker and less costly measures⁽¹³⁾ that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent⁽¹⁴⁾ lights with fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs. When it's time to replace old appliances, ⁽¹⁵⁾ it's wise to spend a bit more; for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are

Read all about it!

taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator⁽¹⁶⁾, dishwasher, washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity⁽¹⁷⁾ to cut down your energy cost. Caulk old windows that might be leaky⁽¹⁸⁾ to prevent drafts and choose double-paned windows if you're building, an addition or replacing old windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant⁽¹⁹⁾ and well worth⁽²⁰⁾ the effort.

- ١٤ سائق
 ١٥ الأحيوة
 ١٦ تلاجية
 ١٧ فرصة
 ١٨ رائج
 ١٩ يارز
 ٢٠ قيمة

- A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
- 1 What would happen if we used inefficient appliances? We would.....
 a reduce our monthly lighting costs
 b decrease our opportunity to cut our energy costs
 c reduce our opportunity to cut our energy costs
 d increase our monthly lighting costs
- 2 To sum up this passage, we can say saving energy.
 a wastes money b costs money
 c means saving money d decreases money
- 3 Mention the difference between using incandescent lights and florescent lights.
 a Florescent lights save energy and money
 b Florescent lights increase energy and money
 c Incandescent lights save energy and money
 d Incandescent lights decrease energy and money
- 4 Which of the following is a true statement?
 a We can't save energy without the help of the energy auditor
 b We can save energy if the energy auditor doesn't help us
 c We can save energy with the help of the energy auditor
 d We can't save energy with the help of the energy auditor
- 5 According to the passage, the energy auditor's advice will help homeowners and renters to
 a waste energy and money b use more energy and less money
 c use less energy and more money d save energy and money
- 6 Which of the following can best express the main idea of this passage?
 a Hiring an auditor will save money b The best ways to save energy
 c Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost
 d Homeowners and renters don't know what to do to save energy and money
- 7 Double-paned windows could
 a increase heating expenses b provide efficient energy
 c only be used in new additions to homes d only be used as replacement windows
- 8 According to the passage, an energy auditor doesn't
 a fix inefficient appliances b check for construction flaws
 c look for problems with heat distribution d offer solutions to lower your energy costs

أحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
 المراجعات للتأهولة العامة

التأهيل

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 My brother likes to school activities.
a take place in b take part in c take in
- 2 While I was walking, I met boy.
a ten-year b ten years c ten years'
- 3 She used to be a clever student but now she
a didn't b hasn't c isn't
- 4 As far as I am honesty is the basis of trade.
a concern b concerns c concerning
- 5 The plane took off and quickly started to height.
a lose b gain c beat
- 6 Ali Rami was very ill.
a told b said c said to
- 7 Don't forget our books with you the next time you come.
a to bring b to bringing c bringing
- 8 We were made a lot of boring history books at school.
a read b reading c to read
- 9 Having , our homework was marked by Mr Al Daifi.
a had done b being done c doing
- 10 Ali is the boy by I was helped.
a whose b who c whom
- 11 She received her as Mum of the Year.
a rewarding b award c a ward
- 12 I refuse to live under the same roof with that man.
a kind b exciting c interesting
- 13 You've a great job - thank you Sam.
a done b made c taken
- 14 Our block of flats since 2012.
a have built b has been built c has built
- 15 The judge described him as a danger to
a society b social c sociable
- 16 Her unexpected visit made us
a confused b confusion c confuse
- 17 Unfortunately, the of this immune disease is still unknown.
a aim b advantage c reason
- 18 I usually do my homework my own; no one helps me to do it.
a at b from c with
- 19 Dr Ahmed suggests that I on a diet to lose weight and be more healthy.
a going b go c went
- 20 Tourism is a great of national income in Egypt.
a store b mean c source
- 21 Success in life is based hard work and cooperation.
a on b in c at
- 22 While I my homework, my sister was preparing dinner.
a was being done b was doing c did
- d take on
d a ten-year
d doesn't
d concerned
d earn
d asked
d bring
d having read
d been done
d that
d reward
d horrible
d given
d have been built
d socially
d confusing
d cause
d on
d goes
d origin
d from
d am doing

Finish the following dialogue:

Policeman
Driver
Policeman
Driver
Policeman
Driver
Policeman
Driver
Policeman
Driver

A traffic policeman talking to a driver:

Your driving licence, please.

Here it is.

Your licence is expired, ① ?

Yes, I know but ②

You have exceeded the speed limit⁽²⁾.

③ ?

This is a 60 km zone per hour, not 90.

④

OK. You can pay this fine at once. Next time, be careful.

⑤ ⑥ ?

It is 150 pounds.

A Translate into Arabic:

1 All Egyptian people should stand one hand to prove to the whole world that they still deserve the nickname "civilization and history makers".

2 Our deserts are one of our chief sources of wealth. If we give them due care, we can increase our national income and solve many of our problems.

3 Freedom of speech is a right to every person in our society. You can express your personal opinion freely.

B Translate into English:

1 إن قضية إصلاح التعليم من أخطر القضايا التي تواجه المجتمع المصري حيث إن البحث العلمي أحد ركائز الأمن القومي.

2 تسعى الحكومة جاهدة إلى توفير احتياجات الشعب بكل السبل الممكنة وهذا يستلزم زيادة الإنتاج وتنظيم النسل.

3 لقد أحرزت مصر تقدما كبيرا في مختلف مجالات الصناعة و التعليم و التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

C Write a paragraph (120 words) about "Mass media":

Enrich your language

deserve	تستحق	speech	خطاب	people's needs	احتياجات الشعب
nickname	لقب	stability	الاستقرار	national income	الدخل القومي
fields	حقول / مجالات	strenuous	شاق	birth control	تنظيم النسل
civilization	الحضارة	needs	احتياجات	education reform	إصلاح التعليم
solve	يحل	production	الإنتاج	history makers	صناع التاريخ
serve	يخدم	unity	وحدة	sources of wealth	مصادر الثروة
freedom	الحرية	welfare	الرفاهية	personal opinion	رأي شخصي
industry	صناعة	production	إنتاج	modern technology	التكنولوجيا الحديثة

الأهداف العامة للوحدة
Objectives

Reading: Extract information from three texts. **Writing:** A report on the results of a survey.
Listening: Listen to a podcast about girls in education.
Speaking: Make a speech about equality.
Language: Comparatives and superlatives; past perfect simple and past perfect continuous.
Life skills: Identifying inequality and challenging stereotypes.

1 Main Vocabulary

good-natured (adj)	دو طبيعة جيدة	challenging (adj)	صعب / مثير للتحدي	survey	استطلاع
cheerful (adj)	مبتهج / مرح	miserable (adj)	بالس	scholarship	منحة علمية
grumpy (adj)	متدبر / نكد	fascinating (adj)	رائع	professional	مؤلف
cross (adj)	غضبان / منزعج	impressive (adj)	مبهر	demonstrate	يحتفل
patient (adj)	صبور / مريض	well-behaved (adj)	مؤدب	attitude	حيطة مهنية
impatient (adj)	غير صبور	significant (adj)	هام	reflect	بطولة
cruel (adj)	قاسي	fair (adj) (n)	عادل / معرض	volunteer	أقلية
cross (adj)	غضبان / منزعج	unfair (adj)	غير عادل	honour (v) (n)	أغلبية
qualified (adj)	مؤهل	inspire (v)	يلهم	percentage	أرقام / بيانات
qualify (v)	يؤهل	inspiring (adj)	مبهر / مثير	unreasonable	يشجع
(adj) confident	واثق	graph	رسم بياني	master's degree	تفاعل / رد فعل
confidence (n)	ثقة	physics	فيزياء	workplace	سائل
role model	قدوة / مثل أعلى	physicist	فيزيائي	extract	
lecturer	محاضر	treat	يعامل / يعالج	mission	
tournament	دورة	treatment	علاج / معاملة	grade	
court	ملعب	mental	عقلي	obstacle	
Grand Slams	بطولات تنس	influence (v) (n)	تأثير / يؤثر	suburb	
round	جولة / فكرة شائعة	alternatives	بدائل	pharmacist	
stereotype	قالب / صورة نمطية	discrimination	تمييز / عنصرية	association	
prejudice	ظلم / تحيز	rank	رتبه / يصنف	specialise	
contribution	مساهمة	equality	مساواة	wind tunnels	
award (v) (n)	جائزة / مكافئة / بمنح جائزة	compete	يتنافس	aerospace	
obtain (v)	يحصل على / يمتلك	innovate	يبدع	formula	
spark (v) (n)	شعلة / يشعل	identify	يعرف هوية	department	
defy	يواجه / يتحدى	assume	يفترض	swing	

2 Additional Vocabulary

remarkable (adj)	مميز	results	نتائج	electricity	الكهرباء
obvious (adj)	واضح	biology	علم الأحياء	historical	تاريخي
special (adj)	خاص / مميز	chemistry	كيمياء	PHD	دكتوراة
medical (adj)	طبي	development	تطوير	determination	إصرار
hopeful (adj)	مفعم بالأمل	major	رئيسي	speech	كلمه / خطاب
private (adj)	خاص	especially	خاصة	noticeable	ملحوظ
fixed (adj)	ثابت / محدد	fans	معجبين	Women's Day	يوم المرأة
female	أنثى	patience	الصبر	beat	يضرب / يهزم
rice straw	قش الأرز	STEM	مدارس استيم	classmate	زميل الدراسة
condition	ظرف / شرط	attention	انتباه	traditional	تقليدي
symbol	رمز	engine	محرك	clinic	عيادة
produce	ينتج	require	يتطلب	CEO	المدير التنفيذي
generate	يولد / ينتج	surprising	مدهش	engineering	هندسة
consider	يعتبر	invention	اختراع	championship	بطولة
speech	خطاب	strength	قوة	retire	يتقاعد
director	مدير / مخرج	fuel	الوقود	economic	اقتصادي
author	مؤلف	planet	كوكب	competition	مسابقة
celebrate	يحتفل	caring	مهتم / عطوف	recognize	يعترف بـ
career	حيطة مهنية	difficulties	صعوبات	nearly	حوالي / تقريبا
staring	بطولة	remain	يبقى / يظل	burn	يحرق
minority	أقلية	region	منطقة	attend	يحضر
majority	أغلبية	available	متاح	alone	بمفرده
figures	أرقام / بيانات	previously	سابقا	developed	متقدم
encourage	يشجع	raise	يثير / يرفع	teen	مراهق
reaction	تفاعل / رد فعل	rise	يرتفع / ينهض	including	متضمن
liquid	سائل	degree	الدرجة العلمية	interest	اهتمام

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
grumpy	متدبر / نكد	in a bad mood - irritable	good-natured - cheerful
cross	غضبان / منزعج	annoyed - very angry	cheerful - happy - pleasant
cheerful	مبتهج / مرح	happy - glad - pleasant	depressed - upset - gloomy
patient	صبور / هادئ	forgiving - tolerant	impatient - intolerant
cruel	قاسي	evil - inhumane - unkind	kind - humane - merciful
naughty	سوء السلوك	playful - badly-behaved	well-behaved - obedient
qualified	مؤهل	efficient - experienced	inexperienced - unqualified

3 Prepositions

good	for	مفيد لـ
	at	جيد في
a variety	of	تشكيلة من
proud		تخورب
suitable		مناسب لـ
look	for	يبحث عن
available		متاح لـ

be	Interested in	مهتم بـ
	keen on	متحمس لـ
cross	with	غاضب من
argue		يجادل مع
relate		يرتبط بـ
move	to	ينتقل إلى
look up		يطلع إلى

4 Expressions & Idioms

make a contribution	يقدم إسهامات	get used to	يتعود على
make a speech	يلقي خطاب	give advice	يُعطى نصيحة
make a decision	يتخذ قرار	give reasons	يُعطى أسباب
make the best of things	يصنع أفضل الأشياء	mountain climber	متسلق جبال
do sports	يمارس الرياضة	equal amount of	كمية متساوية من
do activities	يقوم بأنشطة	win tournaments	فوز بالبطولات
name after	يسمى باسم	win a match	فوز بمباراة

5 Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
suit	ملائمة / مناسبة/ صلاحية	suitable
challenge	التحدي	challenging
hope	الأمل	hopeful
treat	علاج	treatable
qualify	مؤهل	qualified
encourage	تشجيع	encouraging
inspire	الهام	inspired / inspiring
impress	انطباع	impressive
advise	نصيحة	advisable

6 Definitions

award	جائزة / مكافأة / يمنح جائزة	a prize or symbol given to recognize an achievement
contribution	مساهمة	something you do help make something useful
prejudice	ظلم / تحيز	an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you don't have enough knowledge
qualify	يؤهل	successfully finish a training course so you can do a job
role model	قدوة / مثل أعلى	a person young people can look up to and try to be like them
stereotype	قالب / صورة نمطية	a fixed idea about what a person or thing is like
grumpy	متذمر / حاد الطبع	bad-tempered / easily annoyed
physicist	فيزيائي	an expert in physics
court	ملعب	a place where tennis is played
lecturer	محاضر	a person teaches at university
Grand Slam	بطولات تنس	a set of very important competitions in a particular sport in the same year in tennis, golf or rugby; one of the individual competitions that make up a Grand Slam
tournament	دورة	a competition where there are a number of people competing to win a cup or prize
round	جولة	a stage in a sports competition
cross	غضبان / متزعج	annoyed or angry
significant	هام	important or noticeable

Listening

A report about a handball player

What's her dream?

In 2021 Fatma was 21. Before this time, Fatma had been playing top handball for many years. Before she went to university, Fatma had already played for the **Egyptian youth team**, the under-eighteens and before she **graduated** she had played for the under-twenties. She became **one of the best women** handball players in the country. In 2021, Egypt did not have a handball team for players over 21. When we **spoke to** Fatma, she said that in the past the country had **spent** a lot of **money on** the men's handball team, which helped it to become very **successful**. She hoped that the sports **organisers** would spend money on a women's team in the future. She also **pointed out** that in the past women had been very successful in other sports such as Hedaya Malak and Sara Ahmed who **won medals** at the 2016 **Olympics**. She said there was no **reason** women handball players could not do **extremely** well too. Let's **hope** that soon her **dream** will **come true** and that there will be an **international** Egyptian handball team for women over twenty one. We are sure that they will be very successful.

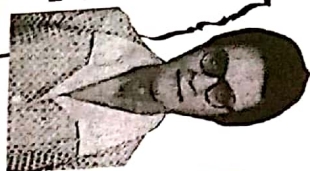
People who inspire ← Firsts for Egyptian women

This week, we are celebrating three remarkable Egyptian women who broke down stereotypes and prejudices, demonstrating that women's place in society is important and continues to grow.

Hilana Sedarous

Born: (1904 - 1998)

Education: London Medical School



Hilana Sedarous was the first Egyptian woman to become a doctor in modern Egypt and scholars believe that she was the first Arab woman to be a doctor, too. She was born in Tanta and was sent to London in 1922 to study **mathematics** with five other Egyptian students. However, while she was there, she decided to study medicine instead. They were considered one of the first medical students to study in England. In 1930, after going through many **obstacles**, she **qualified** as a doctor and returned to Egypt where she opened a **private clinic** for women. She was **treating patients** until she was 70 years old. After **retiring**, she started writing and **translating** stories for children.

Yasmeen Yehya Moustafa

Born: 1998

Awards: 1st place in the Intel Science and Engineering competition, NASA named a planet after her family (Moustafa31910) recognizing her contribution to science.

Education: Maadi STEM School for Girls Middle East Technical University



Yasmeen is a **role model** for other young Egyptian. Born in Damietta, she **defied stereotypes** by moving to Cairo alone to attend the Maadi STEM School **encouraged** by her mother. The CEO of Intel Egypt said that Yasmeen has received a "**unique**" honour, adding that her success in the field of **scientific research** is considered an achievement for which encourages youth to be **creative**.

Yasmeen's winning **invention** was sparked by the need for cleaner water in her village. She found that **burning rice straw natural fuel** which can be used to **generate electricity**. She says her school gave her the confidence to **innovate** and to **defy prejudice**. 'I believe I can change the world', she proudly states.



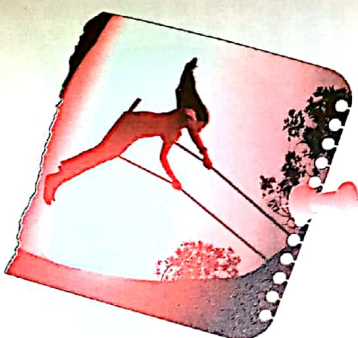
However, Ferial was not the only Egyptian to win a medal at the Tokyo Olympics. Giana Farouk won a bronze medal at the **same event**. Giana had also won a gold medal medals at the World **Championships** (two in Germany in 2014 and one in Austria in 2016).

Also in 2021, Egyptian tennis player Mayar Sherif became the **first** Egyptian woman to be **ranked** in woman the **top 100** players of the Women's Tennis **Association** (WTA), reaching number 74 in September. This was after she **reached** the WTA finals in Romania, where she **lost** to Andrea Petkovic. Earlier in the year, she beat Chloe Paquet from France in the first **round** of the 2021 Australian Open. Up until then, no Egyptian woman had **won a match** in a Grand Slam tournament.

These great women **athletes** and many others **faced many obstacles** and **challenges**. However, they **were able** to **overcome** them and **proudly** put Egypt on the world map of sports. The secret **formula** for their success was hard work, **determination** and a lot of **patience**.



Book of the week



What Katy Did, written by the American Susan Coolidge in 1835, is still an **inspiration** to many of today's **female authors**. The story **follows** the **adventures** of 12-year-old Katy and her younger brothers and sisters. Katy had no mother and her father was a **busy doctor**, so the children were **looked after** by their kind aunt.

Katy wanted to be like a mother to her brothers and sisters, but was often impatient, naughty and liked to have **dangerous adventures**. One day, she **decided** to use a new **swing**, although her aunt had told her not to use it because it was **broken**. Katy fell from the swing and badly **hurt** her back. She could not walk and had to stay in bed. This made her very unhappy and **cross**, until she was visited by her cousin Helen.

Helen was **disabled** and she taught Katy to be **patient**. She also showed her how to **behave** in a more **caring** way to her younger brothers and sisters. After her aunt became ill and **died**, Katy became the head of the family. **At the end of the book**, she had become a **wiser**, better person, and she learnt to walk again.

2021: A great year for Egyptian women athletes!

2021 was an **amazing** year for Egyptian **female athletes**. At the Tokyo Olympic Games, Ferial Abdelaziz became the first **female** Egyptian to **win** the karate gold medal. Ferial studied to become a **pharmacist**, and had played karate since she was seven. Before she won the **Olympic** gold medal, she had already won a **bronze** medal at the World **Championships** in Spain and a silver medal at the 2019 Africa Games in Morocco.



7 Notice the Difference

lecture	محاضرة / يعطي محاضرة
nature	طبيعة
challenge	يتحدى / تحدي
recognise	يتعرف على (شكل...)
encourage to + inf.	يشجع على
degree	درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي / درجة علمية
available	متاح
alone	بفردته
special	خاص (مميز)
confidence	ثقة
volunteer	متطوع
at a time	في ذلك الوقت (تشير الى الماضي)
tradition	عرف / تقاليد
proud of	فتخرب
mental	عقلي
cross	غاضب

lecturer	محاضر (الشخص الذي يلقي المحاضرة)
natural	طبيعي
challenging	صعب / مثير للتحدي
realise	يدرك / يفهم
discourage from + V + ing	يمنع من / يوق
grade	مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان
valuable	قيم / ذو قيمة
lonely	يشعر بالوحدة
private	خاص (ملكية)
confident	واثق
voluntary	تطوعي
on time	بالضبط / في الوقت المحدد
traditional	تقليدي
take pride in	يفتخر بـ
physical	بدني
across	حول / عبر

1 Destruction of the environment is one of the most serious we face.
 @ chalets @ challenge @ challenging @ challenges

2 I'm very in our ability to maintain leadership.
 @ intelligence @ confidence @ confident @ importance

3 What did you get in your maths exam?
 @ grade @ qualification @ degree @ licence

4 The company has a logo that makes it well known.
 @ special @ common @ general @ private

5 I arrived at school time.
 @ with @ at a @ of @ on

6 Grandpa was born in 1950, time when few houses had electricity.
 @ with @ at a @ of @ on

7 In some countries it is for a bride to wear white.
 @ routine @ traditional @ tradition @ habit

8 It's for men to get married in black in my country.
 @ a tradition @ custom @ traditionally @ habit

9 All Egyptians are very proud this massive engineering project.
 @ on @ off @ of @ at

10 As a on the childcare project, I really appreciate life.
 @ challenge @ lecture @ voluntary @ volunteer

11 These drugs are only on prescription.
 @ value @ valuable @ available @ availability

12 I see you have a in biology and chemistry from Alexandria University.
 @ grade @ degree @ temperature @ licence

13 Try to the best of things to achieve your goals.
 @ make @ do @ made @ go

﴿مَكْرَهُوا﴾ I gave him a **reward** as he saved my life.

Teaching is a rewarding job.

At the look on her face when I told her was enough.

for best actress.

③ reward ④ rewarding ⑤ arrange

☐ a reward
☐ b rewarding
☒ c award
☐ d awarded

(a) reward
 (b) awarding
 (c) award

(a) ward (b) a ward (c) rewarding

courage
encourage
encouragement
discourage

Q We were greatly by the support we received.
 (a) encouragement (b) encouraging (c) encouraged (d) encourage

we tried to him from resigning.

(a) encouragement **(b) encourage**

22 Despite the findings, we remain cautious.
23 (a) encouragement (b) encauraina (c) **encouraging** (d) encourage

from his parents he should do well.

a encouragement **b** encouraging

alone, lonely & only

lonely
only

③ He led a life with few friends.

My wife and I like to spend time **togeth**

It's an interesting job, but it's **alone**

(c) only **(d) loan**

the second / the first / the only / the last... to

② get ③ getting ④ a high mark in English exam

☐ a get
☒ b getting
☐ c to getting
☐ d to get

affect
effect
effective
effectiveness
effectively

- ▶ يؤثر على Smoking **affects** our health badly.
- ▶ يؤثر / تأثير Smoking has a bad **effect** on our health.
- ▶ فعال / مؤثر Yoga is a very **effective** technique for combating stress.
- ▶ فعالية / اثر There are doubts about the **effectiveness** of the new drug
- ▶ يشكك فعال She demonstrated the software very **effectively**.

60 Your opinion will not my decision. (Choose two Answers)
 (a) effectively (b) effective

60 The project has had a direct on the lives of one million people. (Choose 2)

☐ A effective ☐ B affected ☐ C i-Blurred ☐ D effect

29 We were all deeply by her death.
 (a) affect (b) effectively

60 This ingredient also has the of making your skin look younger.

a affect **b** effect **c** effective **d** effectively

34 The vaccines will be safe and if used properly.

(a) affect (b) effect (c) effective (d) effectively

10 The press can have a powerful on the way people react in everyday life.

a association **b** affect **c** influence **d** enthusiasm

33 The press is on and on, and they people lead in every day life.

(a) association (b) affect (c) influence (d) influential

raise - rise - arouse

رفع (d) + رفع

He **raised** a lot of money from his job.

► The sun **raises** in the east.

پیشہ / مشور / پیمائش / پیشگی شخص
پیشہ / مشور / پیمائش / پیشگی شخص

أرسله من الحب / أرسله من الحب
arise (arose - arisen)
أرسله من الحب / أرسله من الحب

arouse(d) + جعل

(a) arise **(b) arouse** **(c) rise** **(d) raise**

if the heart stops pumping effectively.

our suspicions.

...over 60 metres up the cliff.

(a) rose (b) raised (c) raised (d) arouse
 The committee decided to the salaries of its employees by 10%.

☐ (a) **raise** I had to
☐ (b) **rise** in order to make myself heard over.
☐ (c) **arouse** my voice
☒ (d) **raise**

94 It was dark when I woke up because the sun had not yet.....

☐ (a) rise ☐ (b) arise ☐ (c) blown ☐ (d) fallen

It was dark when I woke up because
 (a) risen (b) arisen

quiet	هادئ
quite	ألى حد ما / بقاى
quit	أناك / ألقاى / أاستقيل

- Keep quiet! The baby is asleep.
- The exam is quite difficult.
- I'll quit this game. It's boring.

- 42 It's a nice car. The engine's really
 (a) quietly (b) quit (c) quite (d) quiet
- 43 She has decided to show business.
 (a) quietly (b) quit (c) quite (d) quiet
- 44 The food in the canteen is usually good.
 (a) quietly (b) quit (c) quite (d) quiet

Don't get confused

Synonyms & Antonyms

- 45 "The internet's influence is growing every day." In this sentence, 'influence' is an synonym of
 (a) effect (b) effect (c) effective (d) effectively
- 46 Encourage and depress are
 (a) antonyms (b) synonyms (c) adjectives (d) the same meaning
- 47 It might be obvious to you, but it isn't to me. The antonym of "obvious" is
 (a) clear (b) unclear (c) clean (d) simple
- 48 Worried and anxious are
 (a) verbs (b) opposites (c) antonyms (d) synonyms
- 49 We're considering buying a new car. The synonym of "consider" is
 (a) attract (b) guard (c) regard (d) invest
- 50 I hadn't had enough sleep and was feeling a bit grumpy. Grumpy is a synonym for
 (a) in a bad mood (b) in a good mood (c) glad (d) pleasant
- 51 "My Dad gets cross with me if I leave the kitchen in a mess." The adjective 'cross' in this sentence is antonymous with
 (a) grumpy (b) very angry (c) annoyed (d) cheerful
- 52 He is well qualified for the job, but he does lack personality. Qualified here means
 (a) experienced (b) inexperienced (c) inefficient (d) naughty
- 53 "Now that's naughty - you mustn't throw food on the floor!" The word 'naughty' here can be replaced by
 (a) respect (b) good-natured (c) badly-behaved (d) well-behaved

Exercises on Vocabulary

- 54 It is a to think that women always do housework.
 (a) prejudice (b) stereotype (c) type (d) incident
- 55 What is the best for a headache?
 (a) treat (b) treatment (c) illness (d) surgeon
- 56 The students will be playing tennis on number four this afternoon.
 (a) court (b) caught (c) field (d) place
- 57 My best friend is always very He never gets cross or grumpy.
 (a) good natured (b) good natural (c) good nature (d) well natured

- 58 All's football team is not very good. They usually lose in the first of the competition.
 (a) number (b) final (c) round (d) cup
- 59 She graduated from Cairo university with a in history.
 (a) temperature (b) licence (c) grade (d) degree
- 60 I took many notes because the lecturer spoke very quickly. A synonym for lecturer here is
 (a) role model (b) assistant (c) teacher (d) physicist
- 61 Egypt enters teams into many different international
 (a) rounds (b) courts (c) Grand Slam (d) tournaments
- 62 My sister is never and always spends a lot of time explaining my homework to me.
 (a) impatient (b) kind (c) patient (d) cheerful
- 63 I went to university to get this degree, which means I am now a physicist.
 (a) lecturer (b) award (c) role model (d) qualified
- 64 The Egyptian tennis player got into the final of the tournament.
 (a) court (b) Grand Slams (c) round (d) team
- 65 My English at university inspired me to become an English teacher.
 (a) stereotype (b) leftuce (c) lecture (d) lecturer
- 66 Yasmeen Moustafa is a great for young female scientists in Egypt.
 (a) role model (b) role (c) rule (d) ruler
- 67 It is a to think that all footballers are tall and strong. Some of them are quite small.
 (a) tournament (b) stereotype (c) lecturer (d) spark
- 68 Nadia is a nurse who won alan in 2020 for her work during the health emergency.
 (a) award (b) ward (c) reward (d) rewarding
- 69 Tarek worked very hard for many years and he has now as a doctor.
 (a) equality (b) qualification (c) quality (d) qualified
- 70 I would like to thank our volunteers, who have all a contribution in helping to make the park look so beautiful.
 (a) got (b) taken (c) made (d) done
- 71 Albert Einstein is perhaps the most famous the world has known.
 (a) physical (b) physicist (c) physics (d) physic
- 72 Tarek's little brother is often He sometimes hides his father's phone!
 (a) well behaved (b) kind (c) naughty (d) patient
- 73 Mona is often before lunch. Once she's eaten, she's quite cheerful again!
 (a) cruel (b) patience (c) patient (d) grumpy
- 74 There are few women in the highest of the organization.
 (a) spanks (b) ranks (c) tanks (d) banks
- 75 For a child from the a trip to the city was a great adventure.
 (a) lectures (b) missions (c) ranks (d) suburbs
- 76 They held a number of events to raise money for the local community
 (a) associate (b) association (c) charitable (d) ministry
- 77 It's her first day studying science at university, so she needs to find the science
 (a) punishment (b) department (c) employment (d) enjoyment
- 78 Do not return until you have achieved your
 (a) tension (b) procession (c) mission (d) session
- 79 Hassan's sisters are both very They are always friendly and smiling.
 (a) good natured (b) bad natured (c) cruel (d) impatient



- 60
- 100 We saw some boys being very outside the school. They were throwing stones at a cat so we stopped them. **kind** **patient**
- 101 Judy's children are We had to wait a long time and they didn't complain. **well behaved** **cheerful**
- 102 The US Open, Wimbledon, French Open and the Australian Open are tennis competitions called **cruel** **cross**
- 103 The first of a sporting competition is when the opening game or match is played. **Grand Slams** **round**
- 104 In tennis you play on a which can be made of clay or grass. **court** **round**
- 105 The company needs the full of its investors. **court** **round**
- 106 Al Daif wants to be a positive for his students. **confidence** **different**
- 107 She pretended to be ill in order to hospital treatment. **scholarship** **role model**
- 108 I anyone not to cry at the end of the film. **defy** **give**
- 109 The release of prisoners remains a / an in the path of a peace agreement. **defy** **give**
- 110 As a teacher, she has generations of students. **scholarship** **challenging**
- 111 I feel that we'll find a suitable house very soon. **damaged** **inspired**
- 112 She was awarded a to Columbia University. **hopeful** **hopeless**
- 113 It was to everyone that the child had been badly treated. **scholarly** **scholar**
- 114 Her second son had a place in her heart. **hopeful** **obvious**
- 115 Tourism income for local communities. **special** **private**
- 116 He has just joined Alex University staff. He will **proves** **prevents**
- 117 It took to answer the questions. **a lecturer** **be a lecturer**
- 118 All my teachers encourage you to something of yourself **a quiet long time** **quiet a long time**
- 119 Her ambition was to become an established **get** **take**
- 120 The drug no effect in curing the illness. **confidence** **loyer**
- 121 The charity a survey of people's attitudes to the disabled. (choose the wrong) **made** **was**
- 122 carried out **conducted** **made**

- 100 A is a competition where there are a number of people competing to win a cup or prize. **Grand Slams** **round**
- 101 There's no doubt that Jana is for the job. She is very efficient. **court** **suit**
- 102 There was a fierce for the few jobs available. **suitable** **competition**
- 103 It was a positive match. The performance was **combination** **impressed**
- 104 Production standards are high. **impressive** **impress**
- 105 What did you get from your university? **impression** **qually**
- 106 We were encouraged foreign languages at school. **grade** **to learn**
- 107 She was a thoughtful, kind, and girl. **to learning** **well-behaved**
- 108 Nowadays, it's harder to work than it used to be. **well behaved** **get**
- 109 My older brother has been a maths degree from Cairo University. **do** **get**
- 110 A lot of his works many other people. **word** **rewarding**
- 111 You must be very of your son. **installed** **inspired**
- 112 She was the first and only woman a new school for pilots. **pour** **bride**
- 113 I am 'Look at all the work I've done, aren't you impressed?' Jana: **join** **to join**
- 114 I suggest that Ali much exercise to keep fit. **amazing!** **I am amazed!**
- 115 I was the first person the ship. **does** **to leave**
- 116 It is a great to represent my country at the Olympics. **to leaving** **whom left**
- 117 There will be a painting for children of different age groups. **honour** **shame**
- 118 You'd well to take some professional advice on this matter. **race** **article**
- 119 to make **do** **give**

كتاب قواعد المفاتيح
للتأهول العامة



Affirmation

They had watched TV.
Jana had prepared dinner.

الفاعل + had + P.P.

Negative

They hadn't watched TV.
Jana hadn't prepared dinner.

الفاعل + hadn't + P.P.

Question

Had Jana prepared dinner?
Yes, she had. No, she hadn't.

Had + الفاعل + P.P...?

Passive

TV had been watched by them.
Dinner had been prepared by Jana.

مفعول + had + been + P.P.

Past Perfect الماضي التام

Uses الاستعمالات

يستخدم ترتيب الأحداث فيكون الحدث الأول ماضي تام والحدث الثاني ماضي بسيط.
I had locked my flat before that I left.
After she had cooked, she set the table.
By 2015, we had published our first book.

Key words

After + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط
After he had read the novel, he watched TV.

After reading the novel, he watched TV.
في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (ing + V).

Having read the novel, he watched TV.
أو يمكننا ان نبدأ الجملة بـ P.P.

After he saw the accident, he fainted.
يمكن ان يأتي الحدثين ماضي بسيط في حالة عدم وجود فاعل زمني.

as soon as
because
since - as
when
before that
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

As soon as he'd eaten his meal, he drank tea.



I didn't swim because I had forgotten my swimming suit.
She didn't buy anything as the shop had been closed.

Before + ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام
Before he watched TV, he had read the novel.

Before watching TV, he had read the novel.
في حالة عدم وجود فاعل (ing + V)

I called him before he entered.
يمكن ان يأتي الحدثين ماضي بسيط في حالة عدم وجود فاعل زمني.

by the time
when
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام
By the time I arrived, the thief had escaped.

by
until
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام
When we arrived, the film had already started.

By 2015, we had published our first book.
I hadn't finished my studies until 2020.

ماضي بسيط ماضي + until - till + ماضي تام

He didn't park until he had found a place.
She never watched TV till she had finished all work.

no sooner
scarcely
hardly
... than
... when
... when
ماضي بسيط ماضي + had + ماضي تام
ماضي بسيط ماضي + until - till + ماضي تام

إذا بدأنا بجملة ماضي بسيطة نستخدم had + ماضي تام.

They had no sooner finished studying than they went to bed.
No sooner had they finished studying than they went to bed.
They had hardly finished painting our new house when we moved into it.
Scarcely had they finished studying when they went to bed.

يستخدم مع التعبيرات التالية في حالة وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي:

I wish
I'd rather
It was time
ماضي تام + ماضي تام + ماضي تام
ماضي تام + ماضي تام + ماضي تام

I wish Toka had studied well last year.
I would rather he had come yesterday.

When we arrived, the film had already started.
She had just got home when I phoned her.

They had never come late before.
It was only when
It was not until
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام + ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط

It was only when I had done my homework that I went to bed.



He watched TV before that he had done his homework.
He had done his homework after that he watched TV.

When

ماضي تام + ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط + ماضي تام
ماضي بسيط + ماضي بسيط
ماضي بسيط + ماضي مستمر

- When I arrived at the station, the train had left.
- When I had arrived at the station, the train had left.
- When I arrived, the train left.
- When I fell, I was playing football.

الرباط الزمني when في الماضي

الفاعل + had been + V + ing.

They had been studying English all night.
Ali had been travelling to America all year.

الفاعل + hadn't been + V + ing.

They hadn't been studying English all night.
Ali hadn't been travelling to America all year.

Had + الفاعل + been + V + ing.

Had Ali been travelling to America all year?
Yes, he had. No, he hadn't.

الفاعل + had + been + P.P.

English had been studied all night.

Past Perfect Continuous

الماضي التام المستمر



Key words

الكلمات الدالة (كل الروابط التي تأتي مع الماضي التام بلطفافة الي)

all... (تت)	طوال
for	لدة
since	منذ

- After he had been studying all day, he slept.
- He was tired because he had been working in the farm all day.
- When we visited my cousins in Canada, they had been living there for six months.
- He was covered in paint. He had been painting the room since we left.

Uses

استخدم الماضي التام المستمر ليعبر عن حدث استمر لفترة في الماضي قبل وقوع حدث آخر

After Jana had been studying English from seven to nine, she slept.

حالات لا يمكن استخدام الماضي التام المستمر واستخدم الماضي التام.

كانت لا يمكن استخدام الماضي التام المستمر واستخدم الماضي التام.

She was late for the meeting because her car had broken down.

When I met Ali, he had finished typing 3 reports.

He had drunk five cups of tea before leaving.

after / before / when
as soon as

الفاعل + will + int.

I go to bed after I do (have done) my homework.

As soon as she arrives (has arrived) in London, she will call me.

He won't come until I phone (have phoned) him.

He didn't come until I had phoned him.

Having + P.P.

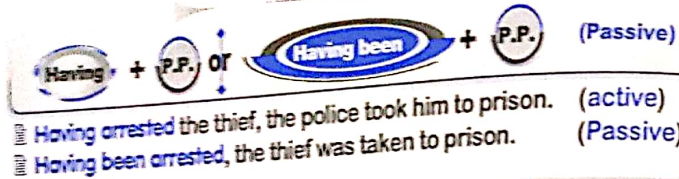
- Toka had slept most of the way since leaving Alex.
- I had done my homework before watching TV.
- After doing his homework, he watched TV.
- Having done his homework, he watched TV.

لحظ

في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعد - after - before - until - since يأتي بعد V + ing

ولكن لاحظ:

المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول في الصيغة النشطة.



in - by - until - since

in	ماضي بسيطة - صفة حاضرية	▶ In 2000, I studied English.
by	ماضي بسيطة - صفة مستقبلية	▶ In 2025, I will study English.
by	ماضي تام - صفة حاضرية	▶ By 2000, I had studied English.
by	ماضي تام - صفة مستقبلية	▶ By 2025, I will have finished my studies.
until	ماضي تام - صفة حاضرية	▶ Until 2000, I hadn't studied English.
since	ماضي تام - صفة حاضرية	▶ Since 2000, I have studied English.

لا بد من مراعاة تسلسل الأزمنة.

I went home and discovered that the thief had stolen my money.

لاحظ أن السرقة أول حدث في الجملة لذا يوضع في الماضي التام
يمكننا القول أن غالبا ما يكون الحدث بعد الأفعال التالية في زمن الماضي التام.
(remembered - found out - discovered - realized)

until - till

didn't + inf.

wasn't / weren't + اسم

wasn't / weren't + P.P (Passive)

wouldn't + inf.

No one + التصريف الثاني للفعل

until - till

had + P.P

- I didn't leave home until my mother had come.
- He wasn't sad until he had met his wife.
- I wasn't promoted until I had increased my target.
- I wouldn't leave the office until I had checked that all the doors were locked.
- No one left the office until they had finished all tasks.

لاحظ أننا يمكننا استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط المثبت قبل until (تكون حرف جر).

I waited in the park until I found a vacant place.

يمكننا استخدام (for - since) مع الماضي التام.

I met Mai. I hadn't met her since 2020.

يمكن استبدال الماضي التام بالماضي البسيط وهذا يعني أنه لا يوجد فاصل زمني كبير بين الحدثين.

After I did my homework, I slept.

Her story

- I was doing my homework all day yesterday.
- I had been doing my homework all day yesterday before I slept.

لاحظ الفرق بين الماضي المستمر والماضي التام المستمر:

- I didn't swim because I had forgotten my swimming suit.
- I couldn't answer the phone because I was having a shower.
- I felt very tired because I had been working all day.

لاحظ الاختلاف في المعنى:

▶ When Ali arrived, we had dinner.	وصل علي وتناولنا العشاء.
▶ When Ali had arrived, we had dinner.	وصل علي أولا ثم تناولنا العشاء.
▶ When Ali arrived, we had had dinner.	تناولنا العشاء أولا ثم وصل علي.
▶ When Ali arrived, we were having dinner.	وصل علي أثناء تناولنا العشاء.

Exercises on Structure

- The train..... before we arrived at the station.
a) had left b) has left c) was leaving d) will leave
- Mr Ali..... at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
a) has worked b) is working c) will have worked d) had been working
- The tourists..... a camel before they went to Egypt.
a) have never seen b) had never seen c) had never see d) had been never seen
- After he had examined the athlete, the doctor.... him permission to join the competition.
a) gave b) given c) had given d) gives
- We..... for nearly an hour before the bus finally came.
a) had been waiting b) had waited c) have been waiting d) have waited
- I..... all my water before we got to the top of the mountain.
a) drank b) had been drunk c) had drunk d) had been drinking
- The musician Chopin..... his first piece of music before he was eight.
a) had been written b) has written c) had been writing d) had written
- The fields were flooded because it..... for ten days without stopping.
a) had been raining b) had rained c) had been rained d) was raining
- She..... for weeks before she played the final match.
a) has trained b) been trained c) had been trained d) had been training
- After I..... for 20 minutes, my friend arrived and apologised to me.
a) have been waiting b) had been waiting c) has been waiting d) was waiting
- I..... three emails before I left the office.
a) have sent b) had sent c) had been sending d) have been sending
- What had Fatma..... for many years before 2021?
a) been played b) played c) been playing d) playing
- When I returned, I was surprised to know that my brother..... from Saudi Arabia. He gave me a wonderful present!
a) hadn't returned b) will be returning c) hasn't returned d) had returned
- We..... the mountain for two hours before we stopped for a rest.
a) had been climbing b) had been climbed c) have climbed d) climb
- He..... in Alex for two years and when his mother died, he moved to Cairo.
a) has lived b) had lived c) has been living d) had been living

- As soon as I her telephone number, I tried to call her.
 a **had been knowing** b **was knowing** c **knew** d **have known**
- I went home and discovered that my money
 a **had been stolen** b **had stolen** c **had been stealing** d **was being stolen**
- By 2020, I a new house in my village.
 a **built** b **have built** c **will build** d **had built**
- arrested the thief, the police took him to prison.
 a **On being** b **On** c **Having been** d **Having**
- arrested, the thief was taken to prison.
 a **While** b **On** c **Having been** d **Having**

Don't get confused

تمارين موقع لولجمان و بك المعرفة

- Before I returned home, my brother prepared all the dishes we like most. The food was really delicious.
 a **has already** b **had already** c **was already** d **hadn't**
- Having our bags, we travelled to Marsa Matrouh.
 a **preparing** b **had prepared** c **to prepare** d **prepared**
- I thanked my friend after the problem
 a **has been solved** b **had been solved** c **had solved** d **has solved**
- Security measures before the Prime Minister visited the factory.
 a **has been taken** b **had been taken** c **had taken** d **has taken**
- I met my friend Tamer yesterday. I him since we were in Alexandria last summer.
 a **hadn't met** b **haven't met** c **was meeting** d **didn't meet**
- When I returned home, I realized that I my mobile phone at school.
 a **have forgotten** b **had forgotten** c **am forgetting** d **forgot**
- As soon as I saw the accident, I the ambulance.
 a **phone** b **will phone** c **had phoned** d **phoned**
- As soon as I heard about Marwa's accident, I to the hospital.
 a **was hurrying** b **had hurried** c **hurried** d **am hurrying**
- I didn't go to school until I breakfast.
 a **have** b **had** c **have had** d **had had**
- They were shocked to discover that someone their friend's car.
 a **has hit** b **had hit** c **was hitting** d **hits**
- I returned the book to the library when I it.
 a **will read** b **had read** c **was reading** d **have read**
- I till my friend arrives to go to the club together.
 a **left** b **didn't leave** c **won't leave** d **am leaving**
- I realized that I a silly mistake in the exam when I returned home and checked my answers.
 a **have made** b **had made** c **am making** d **made**
- I my own computer for 3 years before anything went wrong with it.
 a **had had** b **had** c **have had** d **was having**
- eaten, he went out for a walk.
 a **After** b **On** c **While** d **Having**
- As soon as I arrived at the cinema, the film
 a **will start** b **has started** c **started** d **start**

Her story

- Scarcely a new job when he decided to move into a new flat.
 a **he had found** b **was he found** c **had he found** d **have he found**

Don't get confused

تمارين متنوعة

- Having the shopping, my mother started to prepare lunch.
 a **do** b **doing** c **been done** d **done**
- Aya watched television after her lesson.
 a **has written** b **writing** c **wrote** d **had written**
- No sooner the noise than we rushed to the spot.
 a **had we heard** b **did we heard** c **we had heard** d **we did hear**
- He'd come into the room when he died.
 a **better** b **rather** c **hardly** d **prefer**
- I'd rather you your car here yesterday.
 a **don't park** b **didn't park** c **haven't parked** d **hadn't parked**
- Hardly had he fastened his safety belt when the plane off.
 a **had taken** b **took** c **has taken** d **is taking**
- Until 2018, I a new house in my village.
 a **won't have built** b **haven't built** c **won't build** d **hadn't built**
- I couldn't do the shopping all shops had been closed.
 a **until** b **since** c **before** d **after**
- They able to come until I had called them.
 a **aren't** b **didn't** c **won't** d **weren't**
- I didn't meet my friend today he had left early.
 a **before** b **until** c **as** d **after**
- I in the park until I found a vacant place.
 a **waited** b **didn't wait** c **won't wait** d **never waited**
- That was the most difficult position I in.
 a **have ever been** b **had been never** c **had ever been** d **ever was**
- No one the office until they had finished all tasks.
 a **didn't leave** b **won't leave** c **had left** d **left**
- After she felt lonely.
 a **her husband has died** b **her husband's death** c **her husband was dying** d **had died**

Don't get confused

ماذا تعني هذه الجمل

- I didn't go to the club until I had had lunch. This means:
 a **First I went to the club, then I had lunch**
 b **I had lunch after going to the club**
 c **First, I had lunch, then I went to the club**
 d **I had lunch while going to the club**
- When I went to the station, the train had left. This means:
 a **First, I arrived at the station, then, the train left**
 b **The train had left before I reached the station**
 c **I actually caught the train**
 d **The train moved while I was getting into it**

- 64 We didn't recognize him until he had come into the light. This means
- a It was not until we recognized him that he came into the light.
b It was not until he had come into the light that we recognized him.
c It was not until we didn't recognize him that he came into the light.
d It was not until he came into the light that we didn't recognize him.
- 65 As soon as he arrived at the airport, he called home. This means
- a He arrived at the airport and called me to take him home.
b He arrived at the airport sooner than he had expected.
c Calling home, he said that he had arrived at the airport.
d No sooner had he arrived at the airport than he called home.
- 66 No sooner had they found her number than they called her. This means
- a They called her as soon as they found her number.
b They found her number sooner or later.
c They called her number sooner or later.
d They found her number as soon as they called her.
- 67 He had hardly put down the phone when his wife rang back. This means
- a Hardly he had put down the phone when his wife rang back.
b Hardly had he put down the phone when his wife rang back.
c Hardly did he have put down the phone when his wife rang back.
d B & C are correct.
- 68 Mike turned off the light, then he went to bed. This means
- a Before Mike went to bed, he had turned off the light.
b Before Mike turned off the light, he had gone to bed.
c After Mike had gone to bed, he turned off the light.
d Mike turned off the light as soon as he had gone to bed.

Don't get confused

Using linking words in the past and in the present

- 69 I'll go to bed after I my homework. (Choose two Answers)
a did b was doing c had done d have done e do
- 70 As soon as she in London, she will call me. (Choose two Answers)
a arrives b had arrived c has arrived d arrived e was arriving
- 71 He come until I phone him.
a doesn't b didn't c won't d don't
- 72 He watched TV after he his homework.
a doing b was doing c has done d had done
- 73 After I have finished my work, I home.
a going to go b go c will go d went
- 74 We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
a will find b have found c will be finding d found

احرص على اقتناء سلسلة العملاقة في اللغة الإنجليزية



Adjectives الصفات

الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم والضمير وتأتي الصفة قبل الموصوف أو بعد الأفعال التالية:

V. to be - look - seem - sound - appear - go - get - come - become - stay - feel - taste - smell - touch - fall - grow - turn - how

- He bought a **new** flat. She was a **clever** student. He is **lazy**.
Toka seems **ill**. He gets **tired** quickly.
He is **clever**. She is **clever**. They are **clever**.

لا تتغير الصفة سواء كان الموصوف مفرداً أو جمعاً، مذكراً أو مؤنثاً.

hope (hopeful - hopeless) / friend (friendly)	تستخرج من اسم بإضافة لاحقة suffix
interesting - exciting - boring - amazing	اسم فاعل
interested - excited - bored - amazed	اسم مفعول
world news - school girl - girls school - horse race.	اسم يستخدم كصفة (لا يجمع الاسم في هذه الحالة).
a forty-year man - a two-day trip - a ten-day break	رقم ويعد اسم فيكون الرقم صفة للاسم

لاحظ أن يمكننا عكس الصفة بإضافة بادئة Prefix

un	im	in	il	dis	ir
lucky	polite	correct	legal	loyal	regular
unlucky	impolite	incorrect	illegal	disloyal	irregular

يمكننا تقسيم الصفات من حيث القوة إلى نوعين:

صفات عادية (يمكننا أن يأتي قبلها كلمة very)

hot	cold	bad	large	tired	angry
boiling	freezing	awful	huge	exhausted	furious

صفات قوية = صفة عادية + very (لا يمكن أن يأتي قبلها كلمة very)

- He had been working all day. He was **very tired** (exhausted).
Because of his awful marks, his parents were **very angry** (furious).

من حيث النوع تنقسم الصفة إلى نوعين:

صفة قصيرة تتكون من مقطع واحد عند النطق مثل:

big	slow	short	tall	fast	hot
-----	------	-------	------	------	-----

صفة طويلة تتكون من أكثر من مقطع عند النطق مثل:

expensive	comfortable	dangerous	valuable	wonderful	important
-----------	-------------	-----------	----------	-----------	-----------

تنقسم الصفات من حيث الدرجة إلى ثلاث درجات:

- 1 الصفة العادية (Positive degree), الغرض منها الوصف وليس المقارنة.
2 صفة المقارنة (Comparative degree), وتستخدم في المقارنة بين اثنين.
3 صفة التفضيل (Superlative degree), صفة التفضيل للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين.



Comparative degree

lucky	محظوظ
happy	سعيد

nice	لطيف
rich	غني

وهي الدرجة المقارنة أو البسيطة التي تبين درجة الصفة مثل:
تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن المساواة في الصفة.

as + صفة + as

Toka is **as clever as** Jana.

Ahmed is **as strong as** a horse.

تستخدم الدرجة البسيطة لكي تعبر عن عدم المساواة في الصفة.

not as / so + صفة + as

Ali is **not as clever as** Ahmed.

He is **not as (so) rich as** his brother.

Comparative degree

المقارنة

تستخدم المقارنة بين اثنين عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على شخص أو شيء وتكون كالاتي:

more / less + صفة قصيرة + er + than

Ali is **taller than** Ahmed.

Ahmed is **shorter than** Ali.

more / less + صفة + than

Mona is **more beautiful than** Nada.

Nada is **less beautiful than** Mona.

Superlative degree

المفضلة

وهي تستخدم عندما نريد إظهار تفوق شخص أو شيء على مجموعة من الأشخاص أو الأشياء وتكون كالاتي:

The + صفة قصيرة + est

Ali is **the tallest** student in the class.

She is **the shortest** one.

The most / The least + صفة طويلة + the

Mona is **the most beautiful** girl I have ever seen.

short adjectives

الصفات القصيرة

Positive	الصفات
happy	سعيد
heavy	ثقيل
pretty	جميل
short	قصير

Comparative

happier	than	happiest
heavier	than	heaviest
prettier	than	prettiest
shorter	than	shortest

Superlative

the	happiest
the	heaviest
the	prettiest
the	shortest

long adjectives

الصفات الطويلة

Positive

dangerous	خطير
important	مهم
valuable	قيم
wonderful	مدهش

Comparative

more	dangerous
less	important
	valuable
	wonderful

than

Superlative

the most / the least

dangerous
important
valuable
wonderful

بعض الصفات الشاذة

Comparative

better
worse
more
less
farther
further

than

Superlative

best	الأحسن
worst	الأسوأ
most	الأكثر
least	الأقل
farthest	الأبعد
furthest	

Ali is **better than** Ahmed.

→ Ahmed is **worse than** Ali.

لنلاحظ عند وضع the قبل الصفة تتحول إلى اسم جمع ويأتي بعدها فعل جمع و يأتي بعدها

(are - were - have - inf.)

poor	فقير	the poor	الفقراء
brave	شجاع	the brave	الشجعان
disabled	معاق	the disabled	المعاقين
rich	غني	the rich	الأغنياء

لنلاحظ أن الصفة بمفردها لا يأتي قبلها (a-an) أما إذا جاءت قبل اسم مفرد يعد يأتي قبلها (a-an)

This house is **new**.

It is **a new house**.

This woman is **old**.

She is **an old woman**.

لنلاحظ الفرق بين الصفة التي تنتهي بـ ed والتي تنتهي بـ ing:

نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ ed كصفة لمستقبل الحدث
نستخدم الصفة التي تنتهي بـ ing كصفة للمسبب للحدث (تستخدم مع العاقل وغير العاقل للوصف)
bored - excited - amazed - interested
boring - exciting - amazing - interesting

لنلاحظ ترتيب الصفات:

الاسم	المادة الخام	اللون	الشكل	العمر	الحجم	الرأي
material	colour	shape	age	size	opinion	
iron	red	round	old	small	nice	

I bought a **strong big round black wooden** table.

الخلاصة

المساواة

- as + صفة + as
be + the same + اسم + as...
... and + + فعل + the same + اسم
...be similar to...
- Toka is as old as Jana.
= Toka is the same age as Jana.
= Toka and Jana are the same age.
يمكن استخدام less قبل الصفة القصيرة:

- Ali is less fat than Adel.

يمكن أن نحدد مقدار صفة المقارنة بأن يسبقها كلمات مثل:
much - a lot - a bit - a little - slightly

- Toka is much more intelligent than Jana.

كلمات... كلمات...
the + صفة مقارنة من الدرجة الثانية + فعل + the + صفة مقارنة من الدرجة الثانية + فاعل + فعل + فاعل

- The more I study, the higher marks I get.
The harder you study, the more marks you get.

- Mai is the most beautiful girl in our family.
⇒ No girl in our family is more beautiful than Mai.
(No girl)

- The Nile is the longest river in the world.
⇒ No river in the world is as long as the Nile.
(as ... as)

- No man in our village is as reliable as Ahmed.
⇒ Ahmed is the most reliable man in our village.
(Ahmed ...)

- استعمال الصفات مع ever:
I have ever + اسم + is the + صفة حالة ثانية + اسم + P.P.
- Toka is the cleverest girl I have ever seen.
Jana is the most beautiful girl I have ever met.

- استعمال الصفات مع never:
I have never + P.P. + a/an + صفة حالة ثانية + اسم + than اسم
- I have never met a more beautiful girl than Jana.
I have never met a girl as beautiful as Jana.

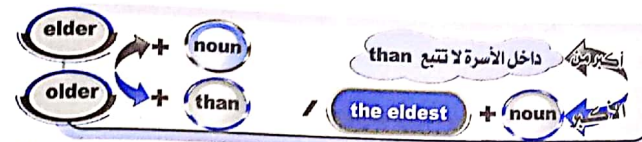
لاحظ هذا التركيب:
the + الصفة + er + of the two + اسم

- Toka is the taller of the two girls.

Her story

- لاحظ استخدام (most) بدون (the) وهنا تكون بمعنى (very):
I love all my family, but my mum most of all.
I love all my classmates, but I love Ibrahim most.

- بعد صفات الملكية يستخدم التفضيل (best - worst - least - most) بدون the:
His most popular book is Giants.
Her best novel is "Oliver".
لاحظ استخدام (older / oldest) مع الأشخاص والأشياء ولكن نستخدم (elder / eldest) عند المقارنة داخل نطاق الأسرة:



- He is my elder brother.
Toka is older than Mai.
نستخدم (farther) عند مقارنة المسافات ولكن نستخدم (further) بمعنى أكثر من ذلك:
Aswan is farther than Beni Suef.
Have you anything further to add?
لاحظ استخدام الصفة بعد how واسم بعد what

How + صفة	How old	How much	How heavy	How high	How tall
= What + اسم	What age	What price	What weight	What height	

الصفة	الاسم
expensive - cheap	price
far - near	distance
big - small	size
young - old	age

الصفات القوية يكون معناها أقوى بكثير من الصفات العادية:

عادية Ordinary	عادية Ordinary	قوية Strong	قوية Strong
clever ماهر	brilliant رائع	old قديم	ancient عتيق
angry غاضب	furious غضبان جداً	frightening مخيف	terrifying مرعب
bad سيء	terrible فظيع	hot ساخن	boiling في حالة غليان
big كبير	enormous ضخم	tired متعب	exhausted مرهق
happy سعيد	delighted مسرور	unusual غير عادي	incredible خيالي

- لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات العادية:
very - rather - fairly - quite - extremely - little
Mr Ahmed is a very good teacher.
لاحظ أن quite / fairly تعطي معنى إيجابي بينما rather تعطي معنى سلبي:
I'm very (extremely) tired.
It is quite cold. (I can bear it.)
It is rather cold. (I can't bear it.)

- لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل الصفات القوية:
absolutely - completely - entirely - totally
The man was completely exhausted.
Mr Ahmed is an absolutely amazing teacher.
لاحظ استخدام الظروف التالية قبل كل من الصفات القوية والضعيفة:
really - pretty

- لاحظ استخدام (enough) بعد الصفة والظرف وتعطي معنى سلبي:
This building is really big / enormous.
الظرف وتعطي معنى سلبي:
He is too weak to lift this bag.
He is strong enough to lift this bag.

- 1 I don't think this winter is last winter.
 a as cold as b as cold c so cold d colder
- 2 This man isn't Mr Ali, perhaps shorter.
 a tall as b so tall so c as tall so d so tall as
- 3 Nobody here is Peter.
 a efficient b as efficient as c most efficient than d as efficient
- 4 The man I saw was not that one.
 a as tall so b so tall so c so tall as d so tall
- 5 She looked and ran away from the dog.
 a fright b frightened c frightening d frighten
- 6 I think little Jenny today. She can go to school.
 a seem better b looks better c seems best d looks best
- 7 The scene was horrifying. The spectators were
 a horrifyingly b horrify c horrifying d horrified
- 8 The idea sounds
 a interests b interest c interested d interesting
- 9 Do you want house?
 a big b a big c a biggest d biggest
- 10 She read as as she could.
 a much b many c more d less
- 11 Which of these is an adjective?
 a hard b hardly c harden d hardship
- 12 You were to escape unharmed.
 a unfortunately b fortunately c fortunate d unfortunate

Focus on

Comparative degree

- 13 This exam seems than the previous one; you don't have to worry.
 a more difficult b the easiest c easier d much difficult
- 14 Adel isn't as old as Hatim. Adel is really
 a younger b older c youngest d oldest
- 15 Your homework is than last week; you seem lazy!
 a better b worse c good d bad
- 16 Which is in summer: Cairo or Alexandria?
 a hotter than b as hot c hottest d hotter
- 17 Yesterday was hot and today is
 a hottest b hotter than c hotter d a hotter
- 18 This book was than the last one she wrote. I didn't like it.
 a bad b best c worst d worse
- 19 The students all feel now that the exams have finished.
 a the happiest b happier c more happy d happiest
- 20 Our football team is yours.
 a better than b the better c best than d as good as

- 21 Please, tell me something than this old joke.
 a interesting b less interesting c more interesting d the most interesting
- 22 I have time than he does.
 a bigger b least c most d less
- 23 Your problem is not difficult. It's than ours.
 a easier b more easy c easiest d most easy
- 24 What a pity! She lives so far. I wish she lived
 a nearest b nearer c more near d most near
- 25 This car is very good, but ours is
 a much better b more better c much best d less best
- 26 There was a big crowd. It was than ever.
 a crowdest b more crowded c most crowded d crowder

Focus on

Superlative degree

- 27 What is the mountain in Europe?
 a highest b high c highly d much high
- 28 Is the Great Wall of China still man-made structure in the world?
 a the longer b longest c the longest d much longer
- 29 What is dish in Egypt?
 a the spiciest b spiciest c much spicy d most spiciest
- 30 The Egyptian museum is one of the places to visit in Cairo. Thousands of tourists like to visit it.
 a more popular b less popular c least popular d most popular
- 31 In my opinion, it was the meal I've ever eaten!
 a best b good c better d worse
- 32 Meals with meat are usually meals in restaurants.
 a more expensive than b expensive than c expensive d the most expensive
- 33 This is month.
 a hot b hottest c the hotter d the hottest
- 34 The Nile is river in Africa.
 a longer than b the longest c longer one d longest than
- 35 Their house is from the main road.
 a the farther b farther than c the farthest d farthest
- 36 What was the event in your life?
 a happiest b happier c more happy d most happy
- 37 It was music I have ever heard.
 a more beautiful b less beautiful c the most beautiful d most beautiful
- 38 That's the biggest building I've
 a never seen b ever saw c ever seen d never saw
- 39 Of all the problems she has faced, this one is by far
 a too badly b the worst c worse d badly
- 40 The bridge over the valley is built on a scale than the one over the river.
 a big b bigger c biggest d the biggest
- 41 When the bus plunged off the bridge, it was the experience of my life. We were lucky that nobody was hurt.
 a most shocking b shocking c more shocking d less shocking

1. David Copperfield is one of Charles Dickens' novels.
 (a) most famous (b) the most famous (c) much famous (d) very famous
2. Thomas is faster than brother.
 (a) very (b) much (c) more (d) a lot of
3. The more you study, the marks you get.
 (a) less (b) good (c) better (d) best
4. As never seen such a man.
 (a) kind (b) angry (c) kinder (d) any
5. My father speaks to his way.
 (a) kind (b) a friendly (c) friendly (d) a friend
6. My father's exercises are of all, in my opinion.
 (a) better than (b) the better (c) the best (d) best
7. The as you eat, the healthier you become.
 (a) less (b) best (c) most (d) much
8. He likes fish
 (a) a few (b) the fewest (c) most (d) the less
9. Ali is of two brothers.
 (a) tall (b) the taller (c) the tallest (d) taller
10. I think Ahmed is your friend.
 (a) the best (b) the better (c) better (d) best
11. Raise your voice, please. I can hear you.
 (a) hardly (b) hard (c) harden (d) hardness
12. Taha is interested in cartoons.
 (a) few (b) many (c) the most (d) most
13. The writer's new book is his book.
 (a) popular (b) most popular (c) most (d) more
14. The shirt wasn't the price as I had thought at first.
 (a) as (b) some (c) most (d) more
15. Ali is a fast runner. I can't run as fast as
 (a) he (b) him (c) he is (d) her
16. He to find a job, but he had no luck.
 (a) tried hard (b) tried hardly (c) hardly tried (d) hard tried
17. You need to be tall to be a good basketball player.
 (a) absolutely (b) extremely (c) completely (d) entirely
18. He bought car.
 (a) fastest (b) fast (c) a faster (d) faster
19. In my opinion, fish tastes better than oysters.
 (a) lots of (b) lot of (c) a lot (d) lot
20. Which is one of traditional dishes in the UK?
 (a) less (b) more (c) the most (d) most
21. He speaks English as as he speaks Arabic.
 (a) best (b) bad (c) good (d) well

☞ Hanoi city isn't as big as Ho Chi Minh city. This means

- a Ho Chi Minh city is smaller than Hanoi city.
- b Ho Chi Minh city is bigger than Hanoi city.
- c Hanoi city is bigger than Ho Chi Minh city.
- d Ho Chi Minh city is as big as Hanoi city.

☞ Jane is a better cook than Daisy. This means

- a Daisy can't cook as good as Jane.
- b Daisy isn't a cook as good as Jane.
- c Daisy can cook as badly as Jane.
- d Daisy can't cook as well as Jane.

☞ Most of Mai's friends work less hard than her. This means

- a Mai works more hard than most of her friends do.
- b Mai works more hardly than most of her friends do.
- c Mai works harder than most of her friends do.
- d Mai works as hard as most of her friends do.

☞ Susan is more attractive than her sister. This means

- a Susan's sister looks attractive
- b Susan's sister is not as attractive as her
- c Susan is not so attractive as her sister
- d Susan looks more attractively than her sister

☞ My kitchen is smaller than yours. This means

- a Your kitchen is bigger than mine.
- b My kitchen is as big as yours.
- c Your kitchen is as small as mine.
- d All are correct.

☞ Mike is a more careful driver than his brother. This means

- a Mike drives more carefully than his brother.
- b Mike drives less carefully than his brother.
- c Mike's brother drives less carefully than him.
- d A & C are correct.

☞ Jane can swim further than I can. This means

- a I can't swim as far as Jane.
- b Jane can swim as far as I can.
- c I can swim further than Jane.
- d A & C are correct.

☞ The problem is difficult to solve. This means

- a It is difficult problem to solve.
- b It is a problem difficult solve.
- c It is difficult to solve the problem.
- d It is difficult solve the problem.

☞ Ali and Ahmed are the same

- a old
- b tall
- c age
- d high

☞ By 2010, I many European countries.

- a have visited
- b had visited
- c will have visited
- d visited

☞ Heba was exhausted after cleaning the house all day.

- a very
- b quite
- c completely
- d a bit

☞ No sooner TV, than I went to bed.

- a had I watched
- b I had watched
- c did I watched
- d I watched

☞ I for three hours before the doctor arrived.

- a have waited
- b had waited
- c had been waiting
- d waited

☞ Today is hot but yesterday was

- a hot
- b much hot
- c hottest
- d hotter

☞ Having my homework, I went to bed.

- a had finished
- b been finished
- c finishing
- d finished

☞ Having my car looked like a new one.

- a repaired
- b been repaired
- c had repaired
- d was repaired

☞ Perhaps Ahmed is tall, but Alaa is

- a more taller
- b tallest
- c much taller
- d few taller

☞ I two books by the time I feel asleep.

- a read
- b had read
- c had been reading
- d read

☞ After dinner with their friends, they left.

- a having
- b had
- c had had
- d had been

☞ The harder you study, the marks you get.

- a high
- b height
- c higher
- d highest

☞ He gave me a /an look; I was petrified.

- a frightening
- b terrified
- c frightened
- d scared

① Writing Vocabulary

especially	خصوصا	percentage	النسبة المئوية
however	مع ذلك	the majority of	الغالبية
In conclusion	ختاما	with the highest number	بأعلى عدد
low number of	عدد قليل من	three-quarters	ثلاث أرباع
around half	حوالي النصف	half the number of	نصف عدد
similar numbers of	أعداد مماثلة من	less than a third	أقل من الثلث
report	تقرير	fewer than	أقل من
graph	رسم بياني	only a few	بقليل القليل
nearly	تقريبا	in other words	بعبارة أخرى
over three-quarters	أكثر من ثلاث أرباع	rather than	بدلاً من
third	ثالث	little by little	الشيء لشيء

It can be seen that there is a significant difference

The most surprising thing about the figures is

That may reflect the fact that

It is especially interesting to note that

يمكن ملاحظة أن هناك فرقاً كبيراً
الشيء الأكثر إثارة للدهشة في الأرقام هو
قد يعكس ذلك حقيقة أن
من المثير للاهتمام بشكل خاص ملاحظة أن

② Vocabulary for Translation

reform	إصلاح	seek to	يسعى إلى	contribute to	يساهم في
pollution	التلوث	vital role	دور حيوي	civilized	مدني
odds - hardships	الصعاب	awareness	الوعي	gap	الفجوة
unemployment	البطالة	protect from	يحمي من	creation	إبداع
economy	الاقتصاد	solve	يحل	reject	يرفض
tourism	السياحة	rationalize	يرشد / يقتصد	violence	العنف
progress	التقدم	a source of	مصدر	needs	احتياجات
invest	يستثمر	stimulate	يشط / يحفز	efforts	مجهودات
investor	مستثمر	birth control	تنظيم النسل	hinder	يعوق
investment	الاستثمار	over population	الزيادة السكانية	knowledge	معرفة

Chapter two

good heart	حبيب القلب	a broken heart	مقطع القلب / حزين	rude	وقح
hamed	يشعر بالخزي	veil	حجاب / ساتر	kind	عطوف
de	عروسه	grateful	ممتن	unused	غير مستخدم / غير معتاد
idle	شعته	shake	يهز	disappear	يختفي
une	ثروة	stir	يقرب	fight	يحارب / معركة

نحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للثانوية العامة

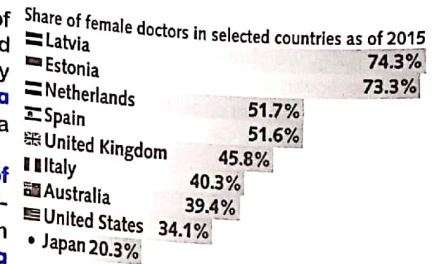
Female doctors by country

The bar graph shows the percentage of female doctors in certain given countries around the world. It can be seen that there is a very significant difference across countries, from a majority of women doctors in some countries to a small minority in others.

The country with the highest number of women doctors is Latvia, which has nearly three-quarters of female doctors, while the country with the smallest number is Japan, where less than a quarter of doctors are women.

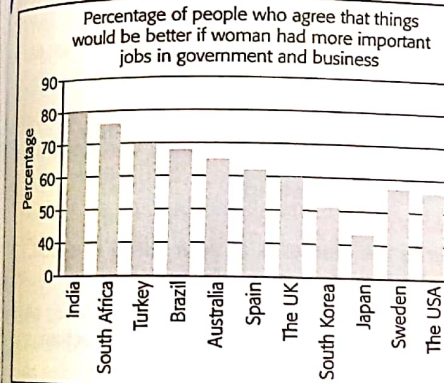
Netherlands and Spain have very similar numbers of women doctors; around half the doctors in those countries are women. However, another European country Italy has around 10% fewer women doctors.

In conclusion, the most surprising thing about the figures is the big differences across different countries, which do not seem to be related to region, or size or economic development of the country. In other words, there does not seem to be any obvious pattern to the results. It is especially interesting to note the very low number of women doctors in Japan. That may reflect the stereotype that Japanese women are usually expected to look after the home, rather than work in medical or other fields.



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2016

Percentage of people who agree that things would be better if women had more important jobs in government and business.



fewer than 60% of the people agreed, while in South Korea, nearly half the number disagreed. It is especially interesting to note that in Japan, only 43% agreed. That may reflect the fact that Japan is a very traditional society. In conclusion, we can see that in most countries, people believe that things would be better if women had more important jobs in business or government.

- 1 When concluding an essay about cleanliness, we can use one of the following.
- Firstly, we should know what causes diseases
 - Moreover, cleanliness is a key to avoid diseases
 - To sum up, we should follow the rules of hygiene and sanitation
 - Nevertheless, we need to spread national awareness
- 2 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
- Yes I'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami Tamer and Adel on Friday
 - Yes, I'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday
 - Yes, I m going to return from hurgada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday
 - Yes, i'm going to return from Hurghada with my friends Rami, Tamer and Adel on Friday
- 3 A topic sentence.....
- sums up the central point of your paper or essay
 - tells the readers what the rest of the paragraph is about
 - indicates that you are bringing closure to a paragraph
 - gives a reader details to understand the main idea, or evidence
- 4 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
- Wael did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
 - Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone
 - Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
 - Wael, did you understand Why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
- 5 When you start writing an essay about the newly located Cairo Museum, you can use....
- Moreover, the newly located Cairo Museum shows the greatness of the Ancient Egyptian.
 - To sum up, the newly located Cairo Museum is a splendid place to visit
 - However, the newly located Cairo Museum was moved from its original location.
 - Without a doubt, the newly located Cairo Museum is a splendid place to visit.
- 6 One of the following sentences CAN'T be used when you CONCLUDE writing an essay on the merits of the internet:
- To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions
 - In my opinion, the internet has a lot of disadvantages in case we use it badly
 - In my view, the internet is very useful to all of us
 - In conclusion, the internet has made the world a small village
- 7 You summarise the content of your essay when you
- develop the main idea.
 - write the elements of your essay in detail.
 - make the end open.
 - write the conclusion of your essay.
- 8 We use "However" in a paragraph or an essay to express.....
- summary
 - contrast
 - addition
 - introduction
- 9 When writing an essay or a paragraph, you start with a/an sentence.
- ending
 - closing
 - introductory
 - conclusion
- 10 Your essay introduction should
- let the reader miss the topic.
 - include an opening hook to catch the reader's attention.
 - refer to the end.
 - ask the reader for help.
- 11 When you conclude your essay, you should
- review your supporting ideas.
 - ask the reader to choose the end.
 - exclude your supporting ideas.
 - refer to the sentence of introduction.

- 1 Which of the following is structurally correct?
- I won t go home until I had finished all my work.
 - I won't go home until I finished all my work.
 - I didn't go home until I have finished all my work.
 - I didn't go home until I had finished all my work.
- 2 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
- No sooner I had typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
 - No sooner had I typed the report than I emailed the manager.
 - I had no sooner typed the report when I emailed the manager.
 - No sooner I had typed the report when I emailed the manager.
- 3 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
- Having repaired, the car became ready for the long journey.
 - After the car had repaired, it became ready for the long journey.
 - Having been repaired, the car became ready for the long journey.
 - After the car has been repaired, it became ready for the long journey.
- 4 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
- After she had been studied for more than 5 hours, she could finish her homework.
 - After she has been studied for more than 5 hours, she could finish her homework.
 - After she has been studying for more than 5 hours, she could finish her homework.
 - After she had been studying for more than 5 hours, she could finish her homework.
- 5 Which of the following is correctly structured?
- My car had been repaired before I arrived at the mechanic's.
 - My car had repaired before I arrived at the mechanic's.
 - My car had been repair before I arrived at the mechanic's.
 - My car had being repaired before I arrived at the mechanic's.
- 6 Which of the following sentences DOESN'T give the same meaning?
- After he had studied his lessons, he slept.
 - After studying his lessons, he slept.
 - Before he studied his lessons, he had slept.
 - Having studied his lessons, he slept.
- 7 Which of the following is correctly structured?
- As soon as I had cooked the meal, I had set the table.
 - As soon as I had cooked the meal, I set the table.
 - As soon as I had cooked the meal, I have set the table.
 - As soon as I had cooked the meal, I will set the table.
- 8 Which of the following sentences is structurally INCORRECT?
- No sooner had I returned home, than I had lunch.
 - Hardly had I returned home, when I had lunch.
 - I had scarcely returned home, when I had lunch.
 - No sooner had I returned home, then I had lunch.

The state strives to improve life conditions for its citizens in various fields.

- ١ تعمل الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- ٢ عملت الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- ٣ عملت الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.
- ٤ عملت الدولة على تحسين الظروف المعيشية لمواطنيها في مختلف المجالات.

Education aims at creating an Egyptian citizen who is able to face the challenges of modern life.

- ١ يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.
- ٢ يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.
- ٣ يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.
- ٤ يهدف التعليم إلى تكوين مواطن مصري قادر على مواجهة تحديات الحياة الحديثة.

The freedom of doctrine and the right of citizenship, justice and equality are the pillars of modern society.

- ١ إن حرية العقيدة وحق الوطن والعدالة والمساواة هي دعائم المجتمع الحديث.
- ٢ إن حرية العقيدة وحق المواطنة والعدالة والمساواة هي دعائم المجتمع الحديث.
- ٣ إن حرية العقيدة وحق المواطنة والعدالة والمساواة هي دعائم المجتمع الحديث.
- ٤ إن حرية الدين وحق المواطنة والعدالة والمساواة هي دعائم المجتمع الحديث.

There is no doubt that pollution has its bad effects on the environment whether man, animal or plant.

- ١ لا شك أن للتلوث آثاره السيئة على البيئة سواء الإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات.
- ٢ لا شك أن للتلوث آثاره الخطيرة على البيئة سواء الإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات.
- ٣ لا شك أن للتلوث آثاره السيئة على البيئة سواء الإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات.
- ٤ لا شك أن للتلوث آثاره السيئة على البيئة سواء الإنسان أو الحيوان أو النبات.

Mothers are the cornerstone in any family. If they give up their role as housewives, there will be some unpleasant consequences.

- ١ الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهن كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.
- ٢ الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن قواعدهن كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.
- ٣ الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهن كزوجات، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.
- ٤ الأمهات هم حجر الزاوية في أي عائلة. إذا تخلوا عن دورهن كربات بيوت، فستكون هناك بعض العواقب غير السارة.

Tourism is one of the most important sources of national income as it brings in a lot of hard currency which is invested in plenty of projects.

- ١ تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- ٢ تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الأجنبية التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- ٣ تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.
- ٤ تعتبر السياحة من أهم مصادر الدخل القومي لأنها تجلب الكثير من العملات الصعبة التي يتم استثمارها في الكثير من المشاريع.

There is no doubt that teaching is the backbone of scientific progress. Without teachers, people will suffer from the darkness of ignorance.

- ١ لا شك أن التعليم هو العمود الفقري للتقدم العلمي. بدون معلمين، سيعاني الناس من ظلام الجهل.
- ٢ لا شك أن التدريس هو العمود الفقري للتقدم العلمي. بدون معلمين، سيعاني الناس من الظلم الجهل.
- ٣ لا شك أن التدريس هو العمود الفقري للتقدم العلمي. بدون معلمين، سيعاني الناس من ظلام الجهل.
- ٤ لا شك أن التدريس هو العمود الفقري للتقدم العلمي. بدون معلمين، سيعاني الناس من ظلام الجهل.

من المعروف أن الاستخدام الخاطئ لمواقع الإنترنت ووسائل التواصل الاجتماعي يهدر الوقت والجهد ويدمر الصحة.

- ١ It is good known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages health.
- ٢ It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damage health.
- ٣ It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages healthy.
- ٤ It is well known that misusing websites and social media wastes time and effort and damages health.

لا يمكن لأحد أن يهزمك أو يعرقل نجاحك طالما تتسلح بالعلم والأمل.

- ١ No one can't defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- ٢ No one can defeat you or hinder your successful as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- ٣ No one can defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed with knowledge and hope.
- ٤ No one can defeat you or hinder your success as long as you are armed to knowledge and hope.

يجب ألا يعاقب الأطفال بدنياً، فهذا النوع من العقاب له تأثيراً سيئاً على حياة الطفل في المستقبل، فيجب على الآباء أن يربوا أطفالهم على الأخلاق الحميدة.

- ١ Children should not be punished physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.
- ٢ Children should not punish physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.
- ٣ Children should not be punished physically, as this type of punishment has a bad affect on the child's future life.
- ٤ Children should not be punish physically, as this type of punishment has a bad effect on the child's future life.

تنفذ الحكومة الكثير من المشروعات القومية المعلقة كمحطات توليد الطاقة الشمسية واستصلاح الأراضي في صعيد مصر لتوفير الوظائف وتحسين الحالة المعيشية للمواطنين هناك.

- ١ The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar energy stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt..
- ٢ The government is implementing many mega national projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
- ٣ The government is implementing many mega international projects such as solar power stations and land reclamation in Upper Egypt.
- ٤ The government is implementing much mega national projects such as solar power stations and ground reclamation in Upper Egypt.

تمتلي حياتنا اليومية بالكثير من التحديات التي تتطلب الصبر والتعاون والعمل الجاد للتغلب عليها.

- ١ Our daily life is filled with many challenges that requires patient, cooperation and hard work to overcome them.
- ٢ Our daily life is filled with many challenges that require patience, cooperation and hard work to overcome them.
- ٣ Our daily life is filled with much challenges that require patience, cooperation and hard work to overcome them.
- ٤ Our daily life is filled with many challenges that require patience, cooperation and work hard to overcome them.

Exercises on Story

- 1 Future wars will..... over water supplies.
a done b fought c occur d take part
- 2 The nurse the thermometer and put it under my armpit.
a shook b dropped c stirred d hit
- 3 I am extremely to all the teachers for their help.
a ashamed b hopeless c grateful d proud
- 4 We had to eat out all the time. It ended up costing a
a loan b money c salary d fortune
- 5 The house was dark except for one burning in a window.
a candle b fire c battery d lamp
- 6 Bright moonlight shines through a thin of clouds.
a scarf b veil c carpet d vain
- 7 The 's father traditionally walks with her to the groom to give her away.
a baby b wife c widow d bride
- 8 She ought to be thoroughly of herself - talking to her mother like that!
a ashamed b rude c pretty d grateful
- 9 the sauce gently until it begins to boil.
a Skip b Drop c Hit d Stir
- 10 The teams are in heart and ready for the season's matches.
a bad b well c good d broken
- 11 muscles can feel very sore when you start exercising.
a Used b Relaxing c Unused d Use
- 12 The two girls while walking home from school.
a disappeared b appeared c turned up d ran
- 13 It takes years, maybe a lifetime, to heal a heart.
a damage b broken c good d bad
- 14 Unfair bosses and customers make us unhappy on the job.
a polite b kind c generous d rude
- 15 Would you be enough to close the door?
a kind b grumpy c ashamed d help

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

What sort of food are we likely to be eating in the year 2030? Most people, when you ask them a question like that, either say: "There won't be any left." or "Whatever it is, there won't be much taste⁽¹⁾ in it." Of course there are good reasons for being pessimistic⁽²⁾ about the world's food supplies⁽³⁾ in the future.

Nevertheless⁽⁴⁾, not all experts share the general despondency⁽⁵⁾. For one thing, although the world's population is rising fast, food production is keeping pace with it, even in developing countries⁽⁶⁾. It is therefore argued that the main reason why people are hungry is not that there is a food shortage⁽⁷⁾, but that methods⁽⁸⁾ of cultivation⁽⁹⁾ are not sufficiently advanced in some areas and the food is not fairly distributed⁽¹¹⁾ to all that need it.

- ١ مذاق
- ٢ تشائم
- ٣ إمدادات
- ٤ بالرغم من
- ٥ اليأس
- ٦ دول نامية
- ٧ نقص
- ٨ طرق
- ٩ زراعة
- ١٠ بشكل كافي
- ١١ يمتد

Moreover in most industrialized countries, one important cause of trouble is our conservative⁽¹²⁾ preference⁽¹³⁾ for meat. After all, we are already in a situation where we feed animals with grain to produce high-quality beef, even though the grain would feed the human population.

By the time our grandchildren have grown up, it seems likely that many of these problems will have resolved⁽¹⁴⁾. Scientists are already capable of constructing steaks from vegetable ingredients⁽¹⁵⁾ like Soya beans. However, skeptical we may be about their claim that they can produce the substance⁽¹⁶⁾, taste and colour of meat by these means, the fact is that the most common complaint⁽¹⁷⁾ about such "steaks" is that we will no doubt have discovered a way of including artificial⁽¹⁸⁾ bones, skin⁽¹⁹⁾ and fat⁽²⁰⁾!

- ١٢ تحفظا
- ١٣ تفضيل
- ١٤ يعيد حل
- ١٥ مكونات
- ١٦ مادة
- ١٧ شكوي
- ١٨ صناعي
- ١٩ جلد
- ٢٠ دهون

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 There won't be food shortage in the future if the food is
a fairly distributed b unfairly distributed
c of high quality d of low quality
- 2 The main idea of the passage is.....
a the advantages of eating soya beans
b the causes of food shortage and its solutions
c the distribution of food
d population increasing all over the world
- 3 The problem of food can be solved if we
a use the internet and mass media
b use advanced methods of cultivation
c use more water from the sea
d purify the river water
- 4 We feed animals on grain to produce
a high quantity beef b fat and food supplies
c skin and vegetables d high quality beef
- 5 Which sentence of the following can best summarise the last paragraph?
a Soya beans can change the taste of meat
b Soya beans, steak and food ingredients
c Beans, fats and skin
d Soya beans as a replacement of meat
- 6 According to the passage, using vegetable ingredients is one of the methods to overcome the shortage of.....
a protein b fats c vitamins d calcium
- 7 According to the passage, food production is growing..... the population.
a as slow as b as fast as c faster than d slower than
- 8 According to the passage, our diet may be..... in the future.
a the same b difficult c different d traditional

أحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب المراجعات للثانوية العامة

التأهيل

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 He's attractive but not what I'd call gorgeous.
a quite b quiet c quit d quick
- 2 Why do you think young people use language in their chats?
a foreign b informal c former d formal
- 3 My mother usually delicious dishes every time we have guests!
a impairs b repairs c prepares d performs
- 4 W.H.O. is the for 'World Health Organization'.
a sign b symbol c emoji d abbreviation
- 5 The young man received a for rescuing the two tourists who got lost in the desert.
a money b profit c reward d loss
- 6 Ali had to react politely so as not to insult his friend. React is a synonym for
a comfort b connect c respond d mistake
- 7 The workers against the cruel treatment of their employer.
a suggested b protested c consisted d protected
- 8 I'd prefer to have dinner at home go to restaurants.
a rather than b other than c to d neither than
- 9 Our team that victory because of the excellent tactics they had followed.
a deserved b observed c deprived d lacked
- 10 It is wise for people not to social occasions in large groups to avoid being infected with COVID-9.
a distribute b graduate c celebrate d cooperate
- 11 I must my doctor; I feel chest pain.
a result b insist c consult d insult
- 12 You should drink the right of water every day.
a number b member c mount d amount
- 13 My mother usually fresh bread every morning.
a is buying b buy c bought d buys
- 14 Come on boys, let's some work!
a make b do c made d did
- 15 She arrived the office very late.
a at b in c on d to
- 16 the cheque arrives, we can't pay the rent.
a After b During c Until d On
- 17 Most of our windows need They are very dusty.
a clean b to clean c cleaning d cleaning
- 18 studying medicine is difficult, many students are eager to join that top faculty.
a Despite b However c Because of d Although
- 19 There are a lot of things in our use, made from trees.
a every day b everyday c day d ever day
- 20 He was a great novelist though his first three novels were not a
a succeed b success c successful d succeeding
- 21 He was a great novelist though his first three novels were not
a succeed b success c successful d succeeding

Finish the following dialogue:

between a husband and his wife who looks very upset

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Sameh

Soha

Translate into Arabic:

- 1 Our country has rich natural resources. If we make best use of them, they will lead to welfare and remarkable progress.

- 2 The Egyptian Youth have proved that they are aware, civilized, loving their country and keen on its progress.

- 3 All economic reforms aim to realize high rates of growth and investment in a bid to create new jobs for youths.

Translate into English:

- 1 تسعى المؤسسة التعليمية إلى تعميق الفكر الديمقراطي وتدريب الأجيال الصاعدة على المشاركة وإبداء الرأي والنقد البناء.

- 2 زيادة الاستثمارات في مجالات النشاط الاقتصادي المختلفة هي مفتاح النمو والتقدم.

- 3 السياحة مصدر هام لجلب العملة الصعبة لمصر لذا علينا أن نقدم كل التسهيلات الممكنة لجذب السياح إلى مصر.

Write a paragraph of (120 words) about "Woman's role in the society"

Enrich your language

lead to	يؤدي إلى	aware	واعي	create	يخلق / ينشأ
resources	موارد / مصادر	civilized	متحضر	rates of growth	معدلات النمو
make best use	يحسن استغلال	investment	استثمار	devote	يكسّر
welfare	الرفاهية	progress	التقدم	hard currency	العملة الصعبة
remarkable	مميز	seek to	تسعى إلى	facilities	التسهيلات

الأهداف العامة للوحدة
Objectives

Reading	A scientific text
Writing	Online comments about the impact of technology. An argumentative essay about technology
Listening	A discussion about innovations in medicine
Speaking	Making predictions about the future of technology
Language	Future tenses: present perfect for future use
Life skills	Problem solving: Critical thinking

1 Main Vocabulary

innovation	ابتكار / ابتكار	beyond	ما وراء / خلف	evolve	تطور / يتطور
immersive(adj)	مغمور / غامر	imagination	خيال / تخيل	recycle	إعادة استخدام / يعيد استخدام
surround	يحيط	speakers	سماعات	method	طريقة / نظام / كيفية
immerse	يغمور / يغطس	distant (adj)	بعيد	device	جهاز
implement	يطبق / ينفذ	competitive	تنافسي	prediction	تنبؤ
mass-produced	ينتج بكمية كبيرة	audience	جمهور / مقابلة رسمية	practical(adj)	عملي
approach	طريقة / نظام / مقاربة	visuals	مؤثرات بصرية	advertise	يعلن / يعلن
spectacularly(adv)	بشكل مذهل	opportunities	فرص	educational(adj)	تعليمي
inconvenient(adj)	غير ملائم	packaging	تعبئة / تغليف	traditional(adj)	تقليدي
process	عملية / سلسلة من الخطوات	display (v)(n)	عرض / يعرض / يظهر	research	بحث علمي / دراسة
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	applications	تطبيقات / برامج	sheet	ورقة / ملصقة
experiment (v)(n)	يختبر / تجربة	science fiction	خيال علمي	paper-thin	رقيق جدًا / دقيق
sensor	مستشعر / جهاز الإحساس	planet	كوكب	major	رئيسي
astronaut	رائد فضاء	curious(adj)	فضولي	liquid	سائل
spacecraft	مركبة فضاء	constantly(adv)	باستمرار	advance	رقي / تقدم / ارتفاع
universe	الكون	health care	الرعاية الصحية	explore	يستكشف
astronomer	عالم الفلك	permanent(adj)	دائم / مستمر / باق	balance (v)(n)	توازن / يتوازن
solar system	الجمموعة الشمسية	minus	سالب	temperature	درجة الحرارة
surface	سطح	conquer	يفوز / يخضع / يقهر	decade	عقد (عشر سنوات)
drugs	عقاقير / مخدرات	survive	ينجو / يعيش	fitness	لياقة
records	سجلات / أرقام قياسية	evidence	دليل	wonder	يتساءل
operation	عملية (جراحية)	charge	يتقاضى أجر / تكلفة / يشحن	comment	تعليق / يعلق
treatment	علاج	illustrated book	كتاب مصور	impact (v)(n)	تأثير / يؤثر
surgeon	جراح	global warming	الاحتباس الحراري	roll (v)(n)	بكرة / لفافة / يتدحرج
surgery	جراحة	argumentative	جدلي	scale	ميزان / نطاق / مقياس

2 Additional Vocabulary

involve (v)	يتضمن / يتورط	data	بيانات	task	مهمة
difficulty (n)	صعوبة	replace	يستبدل	field	حقل / مجال
cheaply (adv)	بشكل رخيص	step (v)(n)	خطوة / يخطو	advantages	مميزات
unfortunately (adv)	لسوء الحظ	powerful (adj)	قوي / ذو نفوذ	disadvantages	عيوب
require	يتطلب	extreme	شديد / متطرف	environment	البيئة
create	يخلق / يبدع	expand	يتوسع / يوسع	terrible (adj)	فظيع
hidden (adj)	مخفي	collect	يجمع	calculator	آلة حاسبة / مجموعة جداول
degree	درجة (علمية / حرارة)	results	نتائج	businesses	أعمال
freezing (adj)	متجمد	normal (adj)	طبيعي	organisation	منظمة
shortly (adv)	بعد قليل / باختصار	electric (adj)	كهربائي	article	مقال / أداة / قطعة
products	منتجات	distances	مسافات	solar energy	الطاقة الشمسية
monitor (v)(n)	يراقب / شاشة مراقبة	equipment	معدات	expressions	تعبيرات
shape	شكل	injury	إصابة	connect	يتصل به
technology	تكنولوجيا	measure (v)(n)	يقيس / يقياس	director	مخرج / مدير
series	سلسلة / مسلسل	accurately (adv)	بدقة	quality	جودة
experience	خبرة / تجربة / يجرب	factories	مصانع	advertisement	إعلان
condition	حرف / حالة / شرط	machines	آلات	development	تنمية / تطوير
exist	يوجد	shop assistant	بائع	printing	طباعة
similar	مشابه	the wild	البرية	special (adj)	خاص / مميز
potentially	من الممكن / من المحتمل	fuel	وقود	wind	رياح
blog	ملونة	healthy (adj)	صحي	face (v)(n)	يواجه / وجه
recently (adv)	حديثًا	improve	يتحسن / يحسن	seat	مقعد
earn	يكسب قوته	perform	يؤدي / يمثل	share (v)(n)	يشارك / نصيب / حصة
discuss	يناقش	robot	إنسان آلي	discover	يكشف
dishwasher	غسالة أطباق	recognise	يذكر / يعرف		
support (v)(n)	يدعم / دعم	human	بشر		

Synonyms & Antonyms

word meaning

innovation	ابتكار
immerse	يغمور / يجذب
inconvenient	غير ملائم
distant	بعيد
constantly	باستمرار
permanent	دائم
freezing	متجمد
normal	طبيعي

Synonym

modernization - variation - creation
catch up - attract - interest
annoying - disturbing
faraway - remote
continually - frequently
endless - constant
cold - chilly - icy
common-average-regular

Antonym

tradition - imitation - replica
bore - tire
acceptable - convenient
nearby - close
occasionally - rarely
temporary - short - term
warm - hot - boiling
abnormal - exceptional

3 Prepositions

on	One hand	من ناحية
	the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
based	in	متواجد في
	on	قائم على
work	out	يعمل / يستنتج
run		ينفذ
lead		يؤدى الى
connect	to	يتصل بـ
related		متعلق بـ

at	a time	في كل مرة
	this time	في هذه المرة
go	up	يرتفع
	down	ينخفض
find out	about	يكتشف عن
worried		مقلق
immerse		ينغمس في
expand	into	يتوسع في
cut		يقطع الى

instead of	بدلاً من	communicate in	يتواصل بـ (لغة)
essential for	ضروري لـ	throw away	يلقي / يتخلص من

4 Expressions & Idioms

burning questions	أسئلة ملحة	on a big scale	تحت الأياد
after all	ومع ذلك	surrounded by	محاط بـ
on average	في المتوسط	at a competitive price	بمعدن تنافسي
below freezing	تحت درجة التجمد	with the help of	بمساعدة
self-driving cars	عربات ذاتية القيادة	controlled by humans	يتحكم فيه الإنسان
thanks to	بفضل	in the last ... years	في خلال سنوات السابقة
within the next year	في خلال العام القادم	in the next decade	في العقد القادم
go as far back as	يعود تاريخه الى	cut open your body	يقتطع الجسم ليجرى جراحة
in fact (in truth)	في الواقع	send onto	يرسل الى (كوكبي..)
keep in touch	يبقي على اتصال	up give	يستسلم / يقنع عن

5 Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
differ	difference	different
innovate	innovation	innovative
operate	operation	operative
treat	treatment	treatable
immerse	—	immersive
balance	balance	balanced
survive	survival	—
recycle	recycling	recycled
—	—	recyclable

6 Definitions

speaker	سماعة	the part of a radio, television, or computer, or of a piece of electrical equipment for playing recorded sound, through which the sound is played
immersive	مبهور / غامر	impressive
surround	يحيط	to be everywhere around something
immerse	يغمر / يغطس	to become completely involved deeply in an activity
implement	يطبق / ينفذ	to put a plan or system into operation
mass-produced	ينتج بكثرة	made cheaply and in large numbers with a machine
approach	طريقة / نظام	a way of considering or doing something
spectacularly	بشكل مذهل	in a very beautiful way that people admire
inconvenient	غير ملائم	causing problems or difficulties (unsuitable)
process	عملية / سلسلة من الخطوات	a series of actions that you take in order to achieve a result
experiment (v)	يجرب	to try something in order to discover what it is like or find out more about it
astronaut	رائد فضاء	a person who travels and works in a spacecraft
imagination	خيال / تخيل	the ability to form pictures in the mind
drugs	عقاقير / مخدرات	medicines or things that make medicines
operation	عملية (جراحية)	when doctors cut open your body to help repair it or remove something that is damaged
sensor	مستشعر / جهاز الإحساس	a piece of equipment that can find or measure light, heat, sound etc.
treatment	علاج	something to try and make you feel better after an injury or when you are ill
surgeon	جراح	a special doctor who is trained to cut open people to make them better

أحرص على اقتناء سلسلة العملاقة في اللغة الإنجليزية



Reading

Read the article about the sound

"Surround sound" is a system that uses 3 or more **speakers** to make you feel like you are surrounded by sound. Surround sound **experiments go as far back as** the 1930s. **fact, the technology was first introduced** in 1940. In the Walt Disney Film Fantasia, which used Fantasound. It was a **system designed** to totally **immerse** the audience. The film like the **visuals** did. **Unfortunately**, it was **expensive** to **implement on a big scale**, as Fantasound needed 54 **speakers**. It wasn't until 1975, with the **invention** of Dolby Stereo, **requiring** just four **speakers** that 'surround sound' became **practical**. It was used **spectacularly** in the film Star Wars. True surround sound in the home, however, didn't arrive until 1982, with the **introduction** of Dolby Surround **technology**. But this still required four speakers, making it expensive and **inconvenient**. Now, a whole new **approach** has been developed by scientists at the Chemnitz University of Technology in Germany, which uses paper instead of speakers.

The team had **experimented** before, in 2015, they **created** an **illustrated** book which had **speakers hidden** inside the pages that made **noises** as readers turned them over. Now they have **developed** a printing **process** which can **print** whole **rolls** of the **paper-thin** speakers, **rather than** one sheet **at a time**. They have used this to make the T-ring, a 360-degree paper speaker, a sound **experience** more **immersive** than even a cinema, and can be potentially **mass-produced** at a **competitive** price. Professor Hubler from the University **predicts** that one **major** use of this new idea will be for audio **advertising** and **packaging**. **Imagine** the packaging on bottles and tins playing music or **advertises** for you in your **local** supermarket!

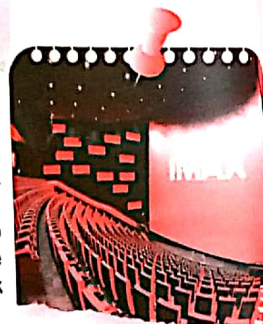
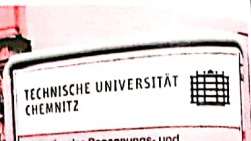
Technology in the cinema

When you watch a good film, it is easy to forget where you are. **Technology**, however, is making the film experience even more real.

In the 1970s, a company called IMAX took a different **approach**. Their films were shown on very large, tall **screens**. **Special speakers** were put behind the screen, which helped to **make** the sound **better** and **louder**. **In addition**, the films were made using a **special process** which made the pictures look much more real.

The problem with these types of films was the **cost**. They had to build **special square** cinemas, because people needed to watch the film in **seats** which all faced the screen. You also needed **special** cameras and couldn't make films of more than an hour long.

So these films were nearly all **educational** often about nature. One of the most **popular** was about climbing Mount Everest and when you watched it, you really felt you were **surrounded** by snowy mountains.



Since 2000, however, **similar** technology has allowed **traditional** films to be made in the same way. These are **mass-produced** and shown in **traditional** cinemas. **As a result**, many modern films sound great. Many are in 3D, so that the pictures look **real** and not **flat**. Some cinemas even have seats that move while you watch the film to **immerse** you even more into the **experience**. Other cinemas have even **experimented** with allowing you to feel the film using smell, rain and wind. However, the **cost** of this will **probably** mean this technology won't be in most cinemas.

Read Tarek's question in the blog

www.teenastronomers...

Teen Astronomers is a **website** for young people who **are interested** in finding out about the world they live in. If you have any **burning questions**, please email us at teenastronomers@theconversation.edu.au.

Why has nobody found any life outside of Earth? - Tarek, age 17, Zagazig, Egypt.

Thank you **for** your question, Tarek.

Astronomers like us are **constantly** searching for **planets** which may **support human** life, but they're not easy to find. To start with, it's **likely** that if such a planet **exists**, it will be **outside** our **solar system**. Until we have **invented** the **technology** to get us to these planets, we won't **be able to** study the **conditions** there.

But we'll keep using the technology we have to find out what we can until we have found some **evidence**. One of the most important things is to find a planet with water, because it is **essential** for all life **forms**.

Scientists **recently discovered** that there is **permanent liquid** water on Mars, which made a lot of people **excited**. After all, it is the closest planet to Earth. However, **on average**, the **temperature** on Mars is about minus 60 **degrees** Celsius. In winter it can go down as low as 125 degrees below **freezing**. When we've found a way for astronauts to survive these extreme temperatures, they'll be able to **spend** enough time **on** the surface of Mars to **collect useful data**.

Mars is **hopefully** just one step into the **universe**. Once we've **conquered** Mars, it will be easier to expand into the universe beyond with future **advances** in **space technology**.

Possible future uses of AI

Experts all agree that we will see more **artificial intelligence (AI)** in the future, but how will this **affect** our lives?

Factories already use AI to build cars and machines. Work that used to be done by factory **workers** is now done by computers. In the next few **decades**, computers will also do some work that is now done by **office workers** and **shop assistants**. That means many shops and **businesses** won't need to close: they will be open for 24 hours.

When you use the internet, AI quickly **knows** what you **are interested in** and sends you **advertisements** to sell you things. In the future, AI will know enough about you to be able to tell factories to make things just for you: the things won't need to be **mass-produced**.

Many people think that self-driving cars will have **replaced traditional** cars within the next few decades. We will all be calling self-driving cars to take us where we want to go just like we call a taxi today.

Soon, AI will also be helping us to learn new skills. It will help people produce amazing art or music. AI will also help us to **communicate** in any language. Mobile phones have **changed** the way we live in just a few years. In the near future, our lives will have changed again **thanks to** AI.

Earth is one of the eight **planets** of our solar system.

Astronomers have been able to study most of these planets for many years. However, we will start to learn more about them when we can send **astronauts** further than the moon, where they have been already. Scientists have already sent **spacecraft** onto the **surface** of planets such as Mars, and with each journey, we can learn more and more about the **universe** around us.



اخرج على اقتناء سلسلة العملاقة في اللغة الإنجليزية



Notice the Difference

experience	خبرة / تجربة حياتية	experiment	تجربة علمية / يجرب
process	عملية (ذات خطوات محددة)	operation	عملية (جراحية/حسابية)
search	يبحث / يفش	research	بحث علمي
planet	كوكب	plant	نبات / يزرع
surface	سطح	roof	سطح المنزل
device	جهاز	devise	يبتكر
rather than	بدلاً من	other than	بخلاف / غير / بالإضافة إلى
astronomer	عالم فلك	astronaut	رائد فضاء
advertise	يعلن (عن سلع)	announce	يعلن / يصرح
wonder	يتساءل / يتعجب	wander	يتجول
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
degree	درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي / درجة علمية	grade	مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان
require	يتطلب	enquire / inquire	يستفسر

- Leaves falling from trees in autumn is a completely natural.....
- My uncle is a brilliant surgeon; he usually performs emergency successfully.
- It's quite common to include your voluntary work in your CV.
- I like to with different light filters on my camera.
- It's a good idea to do some before you buy a house.
- Earth is the third from the sun.
- Neil Armstrong was the first person to set foot on the of the moon.
- Rescuers used a special to find people trapped in collapsed buildings.
- I'd prefer to go to cinema watch TV.
- Inside a spacecraft, a / an could float weightless, hardly in contact with the floor.
- We our car in the local newspaper to sell it.
- She who'd sent her the mysterious email.
-, I won't be able to attend the meeting.
- He has attained the highest in his music exams.
-



- What did you get from your university?
 (a) grade (b) quality (c) degree (d) licence
 Mai how long I had stayed in London the previous year.
 (a) inquired (b) acquired (c) required (d) told

Don't get confused

Synonyms & Antonyms

- Innovation and creation are
 (a) different meaning (b) opposites (c) antonyms (d) synonyms
 In their little boat they planned to voyage to distant lands. Distant is the synonym of
 (a) remote (b) nearby (c) close (d) near
 The accident left him with permanent brain damage. The antonym of "permanent" is
 (a) endless (b) constant (c) temporary (d) continuous
 He's constantly changing his mind. The synonym of "constantly" is
 (a) rarely (b) occasionally (c) hardly (d) frequently
 She got some books out of the library and immersed herself in history and culture. Immerse here means
 (a) object (b) avoid (c) hate (d) interest
 It will be very inconvenient for me to have no car. The word 'inconvenient' here can be replaced by
 (a) suitable (b) unsuitable (c) acceptable (d) reasonable

Don't get confused

Prepositions, Expressions & Idioms

-, I hate talkative people.
 (a) With fact (b) At fact (c) In fact (d) On fact
 They were forced to give their home because they couldn't pay the debt.
 (a) at (b) off (c) out (d) up
 The movie is based the true story of a London gangster.
 (a) out (b) for (c) on (d) in
 Do you still consider space a waste of money?
 (a) exportation (b) explosion (c) explanation (d) exploration
 He was the sort of person you could
 (a) depend on (b) depend in (c) based in (d) rely in
 Pollution will to serious problems in the future.
 (a) lead (b) result (c) cause (d) bring
 Instead buying a new pair of shoes, I had my old ones repaired.
 (a) of (b) off (c) out (d) up
 He spoke of his desire to play for England.
 (a) burningly (b) burn (c) burning (d) burnt
 Can you work how much each card cost?
 (a) as (b) out (c) in (d) with
 My income's rather variable, but I earn £73 a day
 (a) to average (b) of average (c) in average (d) on average
 It's thanks Sandy that I heard about the job.
 (a) to (b) of (c) about (d) with
 No, Jane and I never kept in after college.
 (a) smell (b) connect (c) touch (d) taste



Exercises on Vocabulary

- The of some planets in our solar system is rocky.
 (a) impact (b) face (c) scar (d) surface
 She has made a great contribution to social work in her neighbourhood. Contribution here is a synonym for
 (a) deprivation (b) estimation (c) donation (d) relation
 Doctors keep the health of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.
 (a) paper (b) records (c) placements (d) figures
 You should your foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
 (a) appear (b) float (c) inverse (d) immerse
 What is the best for a headache?
 (a) cause (b) illness (c) treatment (d) surgeon
 When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing, you can say
 (a) In the other way (b) On the other hand (c) By the other hand (d) On one side
 Scientists are still trying to discover more and more about the around us.
 (a) universe (b) astronomers (c) astronauts (d) superstitions
 The on most phones are very good now. Music sounds loud and clear on them.
 (a) batteries (b) covers (c) monitors (d) speakers
 The shops are by big buildings. It is the only small building in the road.
 (a) surrounded (b) implemented (c) immersed (d) mass-produced
 Noha had a big birthday cake in the shape of the pyramids!
 (a) constantly (b) spectacularly (c) shortly (d) accurately
 The play was so good that I was totally in the story. I forgot I was in a theatre!
 (a) implemented (b) boring (c) immersed (d) bored
 The wood goes through a/an which turns it into paper.
 (a) experience (b) operation (c) profession (d) process
 All the trains were cancelled, which was very as I couldn't get to college.
 (a) inspiring (b) suitable (c) inconvenient (d) convenient
 Plastic toys are very cheap because thousands of them are in factories.
 (a) mass-produced (b) miss-produced (c) mess-produced (d) math-produced
 Earth is one of the eight planets of our
 (a) planet system (b) sun system (c) solar discipline (d) solar system
 have been able to study most of these planets for many years.
 (a) Surgeons (b) Sensors (c) Astronomers (d) Astronauts
 We will start to learn more about planets when we can send further than the moon.
 (a) professors (b) astronauts (c) astronomers (d) surgeons
 Scientists have already sent spacecraft onto the of planets such as Mars.
 (a) flat (b) surround (c) face (d) surface
 Once we have finished Mars, we'll probably find other places that have life.
 (a) finding out (b) exploring (c) inventing (d) discovering
 I'm afraid getting things changed will be a slow
 (a) process (b) processor (c) mass-produced (d) speaker
 The car had a powerful sound system with four
 (a) spokesmen (b) speakers (c) implements (d) spokeswomen
 Attempts to change have met with strong opposition.
 (a) implement (b) immerse (c) surround (d) recycle

- The word '.....' means made in large quantities, using machines.
 a surround sound b implemented c inconvenient d mass-produced
- We can learn more and more about the around us.
 a social b universal c universe d environmental
- all over the world will be observing the eclipse.
 a Experiments b Gastronomy c Astronomers d Astrologers
- games can be used for training and education.
 a Immersive b Excited c Bored d Impressed
- Not long ago I had read that each atom was a sort of system.
 a sunny b solar c sun d moon
- The they were using no longer seemed to work.
 a implement b surgeon c approach d universe
- Visible light from the sun passes through the atmosphere to the Earth's
 a surface b implement c approach d gang
- She was found to be under the influence of
 a planets b drugs c speakers d processes
- Many customers are influenced by designer names and fancy
 a operations b distances c packaging d pack of lies
- The President has been keen to encourage economic in Egypt.
 a ruin b damage c grow d development
- We need to encourage in industry.
 a innovation b planets c surgery d damage
- The equipment encourages the children to in different ways.
 a approach b experiment c implement d practice
- They crossed the mountains and headed for the valleys
 a beyond b on c above d over
- I think our teachers should try using different in teaching.
 a operations b educational c surgeries d methods
- If you burn or scald yourself, immediately the affected part in cold water.
 a immerse b connect c charge d calculate
- She sat in an armchair, by her 12 cats.
 a charged b displayed c survived d surrounded
- It doesn't sound like a very solution.
 a practical b botanical c surrounded d universe
- If you want to attract customers you need to
 a involve b advertise c suicide d survive
- He his style of painting while working as a magazine illustrator.
 a evolved b exploded c hid d survived
- Their success defies the made by most experts.
 a activities b elections c predictions d experiments
- The uses a transmitter that connects to your computer.
 a advice b advise c devise d device
- She accepted his diagnosis without
 a surface b surgery c comment d commence
- She saw a / an for a ski vacation in Europe.
 a surgeon b fitness c adversary d advertisement
- There are plans to build new cycle lanes through the city, but they have not yet it, so I still take the bus.
 a survived b implemented c surrounded d immersed

- The company is run by a board of
 a directors b distances c injuries d cuts
- I didn't Khaled in his uniform.
 a earn b improve c survive d recognise
- Some people are allergic to dairy
 a results b universe c products d innovation
- The hotel offers a high standard of service at rates.
 a curious b competitive c argumentative d illustrated
- These companies are all players in the food industry. They are important.
 a major b minor c curious d approach
- The two women were from similar social and backgrounds.
 a education b educational c science fiction d spacecraft
- With children, it is important to achieve the right between love and discipline.
 a conquer b major c treatment d balance
- My brother is so; every time I say something, he has to disagree.
 a educational b argumentative c spectacularly d permanent
- These materials are into other packaging products.
 a cycled b immersed c recycled d involved
- Environmental awareness has increased dramatically over the past
 a space b decade c times d decay
- It has been a / an successful year.
 a artificial b introduced c awfully d spectacularly
- Can you come at 10.30? I know it's for you, but I must see you.
 a convenient b inconvenient c continent d contestant
- The latest Japanese vacuum cleaners contain that detect the amount of dust and type of floor.
 a senses b implements c tenses d sensors
- It's important to a good impression when you meet a new client.
 a conquer b create c immerse d survive
- She has a / an on her lung to remove a tumour.
 a evidence b science fiction c operation d audience
- The president is more than the prime minister.
 a difficulty b powerful c power d intelligence
- The government has economic aid to the region.
 a expanded b damaged c exploded d hid
- The school is funded by a religious
 a drug b surgery c development d organisation
- Applying online less time and effort.
 a survives b requires c involves d conquers
- Two motorists needed hospital following the accident.
 a treatment b environment c replacement d temperature
- I prefer teaching methods that actively students in learning.
 a solve b evolve c involve d display
- According to historical, she was married at the age of eighteen.
 a retirement b treatments c drugs d records
- The only way to a fear is to face it.
 a process b display c conquer d surround
- The, who will operate on you, is very famous.
 a butcher b surgeon c teacher d astronaut



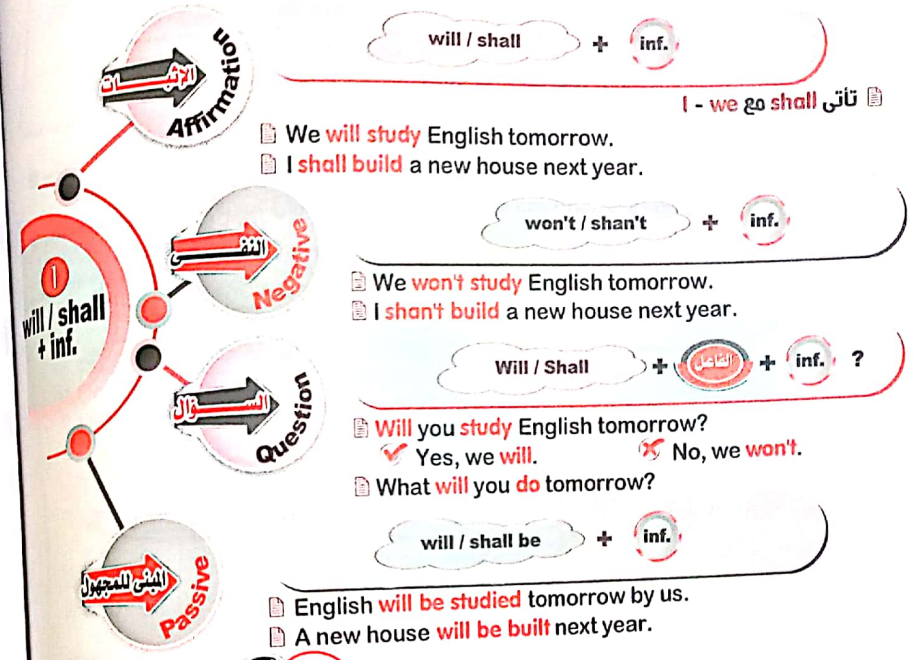
- 100 You need a good level of physical for this sport.
 a fat b fit c surgeon d fitness
- 101 Trained coaches will provide support at no extra
 a charge b change c exchange d check
- 102 He used striking to get his point across.
 a astronomer b spacecraft c surgery d visuals
- 103 We received training on a number of spreadsheet and database
 a practical b applications c applicable d planets
- 104 The course also provides a/an to study Japanese.
 a opportunity b chain c series d fitness
- 105 The government has promised better health for all.
 a medical b costume c careful d care
- 106 The accident has not done any damage.
 a surgeon b permanent c survive d planet
- 107 A famous doctor has volunteered to perform the at no cost.
 a surgery b injury c laundry d packaging
- 108 These stories are the product of an overactive
 a starvation b imagination c deletion d fictional
- 109 You have to be aware of your surroundings when walking home late at night.
 a consonant b constant c constantly d immersive
- 110 Many of these teachers are struggling to financially.
 a survive b die c innovate d immerse
- 111 The exhibition gives local artists an opportunity to their work.
 a immerse b display c damage d surround
- 112 The threat of will eventually force the US to slow down its energy consumption.
 a artificial intelligence b education c global warming d calculator
- 113 Magdy was to know what happened.
 a spectacularly b article c immersive d curious
- 114 I have slices of raw beef.
 a paper money b paper knife c paper-thin d paper clip
- 115 I've done some to find out the cheapest way of travelling there.
 a implement b research c researcher d evidence
- 116 Cinema would be more accepting of this sort of advertising.
 a audiences b treatments c experiments d surgeons
- 117 The stars are more from the earth than the sun.
 a innovation b descent c distance d distant
- 118 It's a / an that offers free legal advice to people on low incomes.
 a evidence b science fiction c organisation d approach
- 119 Researchers have found clear scientific of a link between exposure to sun and skin cancer.
 a surgery b evidence c evidently d treatment
- 120 is a type of computer technology which is concerned with making machines work in an intelligent way, similar to the way that the human mind works.
 a Artificially b Artificial respiration c Artificial Insemination d Artificial intelligence



Future forms and tenses

صيغ وأزمنة المستقبل

- 1 will / shall + inf.
 - 2 (am - is - are) + going to + inf.
 - 3 (am - is - are) + v + ing
 - 4 التصريف الأول للفعل (V or V + s)
 - 5 will be + ing.
 - 6 will have + P.P.
- المستقبل البسيط
 المضارع المستمر
 المضارع البسيط
 المستقبل المستمر
 المستقبل التام



كلمات
الأساسية
Key words

وهي كلمات تستخدم مع زمن المستقبل البسيط ولاحظ أنها تأتي أول الجملة وآخرها مثل:

tomorrow	غداً
next +	القادم
In the future	في المستقبل
soon	قريباً
shortly	قريباً
In a few (months - weeks - days - hours - minutes ...)	

- ▶ I hope it **won't** rain tomorrow.
- ▶ Next week, we **shall** visit the museum.
- ▶ I **will** travel abroad in the future.
- ▶ They **will** soon speak English well.
- ▶ Excuse me; I'll be with you shortly.
- ▶ I **will** visit my uncle in a few days.
- ▶ She **will** finish her study in a few months.

Uses الاستخدامات

- I **expect** Toka and Jana **will stay** for lunch.
- Next year, I **will be** 20 years old.
- It is raining. I **will take** a taxi.
- That bag looks heavy. I'll help you with it.
- I promise I'll buy you a mobile phone.
- Will** you shut the window?
- Be careful or you **will hurt** yourself.
- Be quiet or I **will punish** you.

- ١ تنبؤات بدون دليل
- ٢ حقائق مستقبلية (العمل)
- ٣ القرارات السريعة
- ٤ العرض
- ٥ الوعد
- ٦ الطلب
- ٧ التحذير
- ٨ التهديد

مع بعض الكلمات مثل:

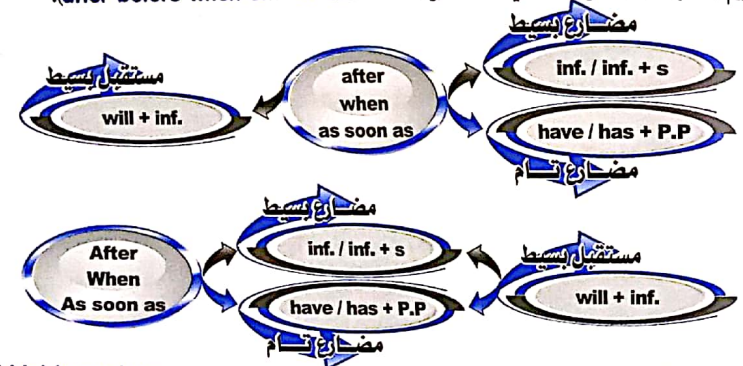
think, believe, expect, predict, hope, promise, sure, certainly, probably.

- I **hope** I will see him tomorrow.
- I **expect** he will win the race.
- I **promise** I will visit you tomorrow.
- I **think** it will rain.

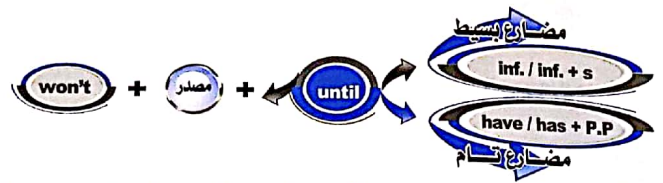
يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الجمل الشرطية unless.. if في الحالة الأولى.

- If I drop this glass, it **will break**.
- Unless he studies hard, he **will fail**.

يستخدم المستقبل البسيط مع الروابط في أزمنة المضارع (after-before-when-until-as soon as....)



- After I (do) **have done** my homework, I'll go to bed.
- As soon as she **arrives** (has arrived) in London, she will call me.
- When it **gets** warmer, the snow **will start** to melt.



- He **won't come** until I **phone** (have phoned) him.
- I **won't leave** until I **write** (have written) this report.

الصفات الشخصية (الصفات الدائمة) لا تعتبر دليل لذا يأتي معها will.

- My brother is intelligent so he **will join** a good faculty.

Affirmative الإثبات

(am - is - are) + **going to** + inf.

- She **is going to** study French as planned.
- They **are going to** visit Cairo.

Negative الإنكار

(am not - isn't - aren't) + **going to** + inf.

- She **isn't going to** study French as planned.
- They **aren't going to** visit Cairo.

Question السؤال

(Am - Is - Are) + **going to** + inf.

- Is she **going to** study French as planned?
- ✓ Yes, she is.
- ✗ No, she **isn't**.

Passive المبتدأ للمجهول

(am - is - are) + **going to be** + P.P.

- French **is going to be** studied as planned.
- Cairo **is going to be** visited.

Uses الاستخدامات

١ تنبؤات مع وجود دليل

- Look at those **black clouds**. It's **going to** rain.
- He **can't swim**. He **is going to** drown.
- I feel terrible. I think I'm **going to** be sick.

(مع الصفات المؤقتة لأنها تعتبر دليل)

٢ الخطط المستقبلية (plan - made a plan)

- Toka **is going to** play. She **has planned** that.
- I **have a plan**. I **am going to** start my project.

٣ النوايا (intend - intention)

- He **is going to** visit London. He **has intended** that.
- We **are going to** visit Cairo. We **have intention**.

٤ القرارات المسبقة (decide - make a decision - made up mind)

- They **have decided** they **are going to** study.
- She **has made up** her **mind**. She **is going to** leave.
- I've **made my decision**. I **am going to** travel abroad.

٥ أشياء على وشك الحدوث:

- Watch out! You're **going to** fall.
- Be careful! You **are going to** break it.

٦ بعض الكلمات الدالة على will إذا جاء دليل نستخدم be going to

think - believe - sure

- I think it **will** rain.
- It is cloudy. I think it **is going to** rain.

٧ الصفات الشخصية لا تعتبر دليل أما الصفات المؤقتة تعتبر دليل

- My brother is intelligent so he **will** join a good faculty.
- I am very ill so I **am going to** see a doctor.



- "Ali phoned while you were out." "OK. I'll call him back."
- "Ali phoned while you were out." "Yes, I know. I'm going to call him back."

Affirmation

- She is studying French as arranged.
- They are cooking meals as prepared.

(am - is - are) + V + ing.

Negative

- She isn't studying French as arranged.
- They aren't cooking meals as prepared.

(am not - isn't - aren't) + V + ing.

Question

- Is she studying French as arranged?
- Yes, she is.
- No, she isn't.

(am - is - are) + being + P.P.

- French is being studied as arranged.
- Meals are being cooked as prepared.

Uses

الاستخدامات

(arranged, booked, bought, made arrangements, prepared, all is okay)

- He is visiting his uncle. He has arranged.
- He is catching the 3 o'clock train. He has made arrangements.
- I am having dinner with Toka. I have booked a table.

He's getting married next Friday.

The school inspector is coming on Thursday.

Our school is taking part in a competition next week.

I can't meet you tomorrow as I am doing the shopping.

She can't call you tonight as she is visiting her uncle.

Affirmation

- The English class starts at 7.
- My train arrives at 7 tomorrow.

(The verb or V) + s

Negative

- My train doesn't arrive at 7 tomorrow.
- The English class never starts at 7.

(doesn't - don't) + inf.

Question

- Does the train arrive at 7 o'clock?
- Yes, it does.
- No, it doesn't.

(Does - Do) + (inf) + inf.

- French is studied at 7 o'clock.
- Meals are cooked every day.

Uses

الاستخدامات

حدث في المستقبل طبقا لجدول أو تقويم (مواعيد / ميعاد / بداية ونهاية / دراسة / سينما / مسرح)

- The plane takes off at 9 a.m.
- Our lesson starts at 12 p.m.

Affirmation

- She will be studying French at 7 tomorrow.
- They will be cooking meals from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

will + be + V + ing

Negative

- She won't be studying French at 7 tomorrow.
- They won't be cooking meals from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

won't + be + V + ing

Question

- Will she be studying French at 7 tomorrow?
- Yes, she will.
- No, she won't.

will + be + P.P.

- French will be studied at 7 tomorrow.
- Meals will be cooked from 8 to 9 tomorrow.

at.....tomorrow....from to	between.....and ...
atnext	This time next....	tomorrow morning....

Uses

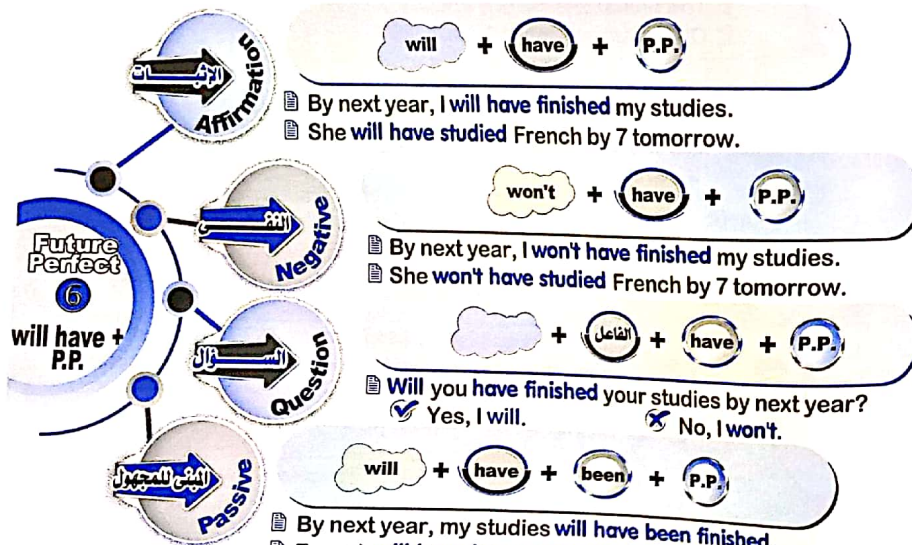
يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكون مستمراً في نقطة معينة في المستقبل.

- At 10 tomorrow, he will be in his office, he **will be working**.
- This time tomorrow I **will be sitting** in the cinema. I **will be watching** a movie.
- At this time tomorrow, the engine **will be repaired**.
- In the future, I'll **be playing** tennis from 7 to 9 p.m.
- Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll **be having** dinner.
- At 9.30 next Tuesday, we **will be attending** her wedding party.

Compare

will be - ing with other continuous forms:

- At 10 o'clock yesterday, Sally **was** in her office. She **was working**. (past)
- It's 10 o'clock now. She **is** in her office. She **is working**. (present)
- At 10 o'clock tomorrow, she **will be** in her office. She **will be working**. (future)



by (سنة قادمة - next..... - tomorrow -)	by the time
in..... في خلال فترة زمنية.. by.. بحلول = before....	This time tomorrow..
in (a year's / four months' / five weeks' / an hour's / ten minutes') time	

Uses

يستخدم للتعبير عن حدث سوف يكتمل في وقت معين في المستقبل.

- By the end of this year, I **will have finished** my study.
- His new house **will have been built** by 2030.
- Before our parents come, we **will have tidied** our room.
- In five years, a lot of books **will have been published**.

Compare

will have (done) with other perfect forms:

- Ted and Amy **have been** married for 24 years. (present perfect)
- Next year, they **will have been** married for 25 years. (future perfect)
- When their son was born, they **had been** married for three years. (past perfect)

- After Ali (had finished - **has finished**) his work, he will call us.
- She won't leave until she (**has had** - had had - has been) her money.
- It is cloudy. I think it (will - **is going to**) rain.
- It is cloudy. I (**won't** - am not going to) go out.
- The shop (will be opening - **opens**) from 9 until 6 tomorrow.
- I think our lesson (starts - **will start**) at 6 o'clock.
- She is very clever. She (**will** - is going to) get full marks.
- He is very tired. He (will - **is going to**) see a doctor.
- The President (will visit - is going to visit - **is visiting**) Aswan tomorrow.
- I expect we (**shall** - are going to) win the cup.
- After (has call - had called - **calling**) her, I will tell you what happened.
- This novel (**will be published** - will publish - will be come out) soon.
- I have just decided that I (am going to - **will**) buy this dress.
- The water is boiling. I (**will** - am going to) turn off the cooker.
- I can't meet you tomorrow as I (will revise - **will be revising**) my lessons.

حاول تفهم
وتكتب
سبب الاختيار



- 1 When we enough information, we'll tell you.
a have b had c had had d will have
- 2 I'll keep working hard until I the exam.
a pass b passes c will pass d had passed
- 3 I able to write the report until I've done the research.
a wasn't b didn't be c won't be d wouldn't be
- 4 Once I the research, I'll start the report.
a had done b does c has done d have done
- 5 Soon, my little brother too old for primary school.
a will have been b are going to be c will be d will be being
- 6 Within the next hundred years, we a way to use water for fuel.
a will have been found b will be finding c will be found d have found
- 7 Normal people won't travel in space until it less expensive.
a had become b become c has become d will become
- 8 Once you your homework, will you tidy your room please?
a have finished b will finish c had finished d finishes
- 9 When I the experiments, we'll collect all the results.
a have done b will do c has done d does
- 10 A: I am going out. Do you want to come with me? B: Why not? I my jacket.
a take b am taking c am going to take d will take
- 11 A: What at the weekend? B: I intend to visit my friends in the village.
a are you going to do b did you do c you will do d you are doing
- 12 I have made up my mind to spend the weekend in my village; I spend the weekend there.
a am going to b will c was going to d may
- 13 Within the next few years, we able to see tigers in the wild, only in zoos.
a going to be b wouldn't be c won't be d won't have been
- 14 In three decades, schools computers instead of teachers.
a will be used b is going to use c will use d will be using
- 15 Don't worry; I won't leave until you
a have been arrived c had arrived b will arrive d have arrived
- 16 Once I making the cake, I'll give you some to taste.
a will finish b had finished c have finished d will be finishing
- 17 We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
a will find b have found c will be finding d found
- 18 I expect Rami a successful engineer one day.
a will be b are c going to be d have been
- 19 More people electric cars in the future. Therefore we will cut down pollution.
a were using b have to use c going to use d will be using

- 20 My grandson Omar 10 next Friday.
a is going to be b was c will be d has been
- 21 Farmers the rainforest because they are cutting down more trees.
a will be damaged b will damage c going to damage d are going to damage
- 22 We have agreed where and when to meet; we at the club tonight as arranged.
a are going to meet b will meet c meet d are meeting
- 23 I think we the match.
a are going to win b are winning c win d will win
- 24 Hassan got full marks; he the faculty he likes.
a is going to join b joins c joined d going to join
- 25 The sky is clear. I think it
a is going to rain b will rain c isn't going to rain d won't rain
- 26 I to Sharm El Sheikh as planned.
a am going to go b am going c will go d go
- 27 I don't know how to log into the internet. - It's easy. I you now, don't worry.
a am going to show b won't show c will show d going to show
- 28 I hope an army officer when I grow up.
a to be b will be c being d would be
- 29 Who do you think the final match?
a would win b had won c will win d is going to win
- 30 Be careful, the bus you: it is very near.
a isn't going to hit b will hit c had hit d is going to hit
- 31 I 16 next week. Are you going to come to my birthday party?
a am being b will be c am going to be d was
- 32 He is clever. I think he high marks.
a is getting b gets c will get d is going to get
- 33 In the future, I think we electric cars.
a will drive b be driving c drive d are driving
- 34 They to build a new hospital in the city next year.
a will b going c are going d will be
- 35 The branch of tree is shaking, it
a falls b will fall c is falling d is going to fall
- 36 Do you think people holidays in space one day?
a will have b going to have c are having d will be having
- 37 Will you the bus to school next week?
a be take b be taken c take d taken
- 38 Watch out! You yourself.
a will have cut b are going to cut c are cutting d will cut
- 39 Take a coat to London next week because it cold.
a be b going to be c is going to be d would be
- 40 I think it this afternoon.
a will rain b is going to rain c is raining d will be raining
- 41 Don't be late for the bus because it wait for you.
a will b aren't going to c won't d don't will

- 44 I am sure I this mountain soon.
 a will be climbing b am going to climb c will climb
 45 Tidy your room or I let you go to the club.
 a wouldn't b won't c couldn't d mustn't
 46 Don't pick up the phone. I it.
 a answer b am answering c would answer d am going to answer
 47 The sky is too dark, I for a walk.
 a won't be going b won't have gone c am not going to go d won't go
 48 Look, this glass is cracked. It
 a is going to break b is breaking c will break d will be breaking
 49 Don't touch that dog. It bite you.
 a is b will c is going to d is being
 50 How old are you? I 16 on Saturday.
 a am being b is going to be c will be d am
 51 He is driving at breakneck speed. He an accident.
 a is going to have b will have c has d is having
 52 I'm determined. I and succeed. You will see.
 a am trying b shall try c do try d try
 53 In the future, most of our work by machines.
 a will be doing b has been done c will be done d will do
 54 I out tomorrow. I haven't decided yet.
 a am going b will go c will be going d am going to go
 55 After I have studied, I TV.
 a going to watch b watch c will watch d watches
 56 I there for you. Don't worry.
 a am being b am going to be c will have been d will be
 57 Some scientists believe that more people seaweed in the future.
 a eat b will eating c will be eating d are eating
 58 He is going to visit us next week. This means that next week.
 a he has arranged to visit us b he has planned to visit us
 c he has prepared to visit us d he has thought of visiting us
 59 He is visiting us next week. This means that next week.
 a he has arranged to visit us b he has planned to visit us
 c he has decided to visit us d he has promised to visit us

Focus on

Present Continuous & Present Simple

- 60 We made all the arrangements; we a wedding party.
 a are going to give b give c will give d are giving
 61 to Canada tomorrow? - Yes, I have got the ticket and the visa.
 a Do you travel b Are you travelling c You will travel d Are you going to travel
 62 We have already made all the preparations. We our sister's wedding party tomorrow.
 a are giving b will give c are going to give d gave
 63 Tomorrow I a football match with my friend. I have phoned him.
 a will watch b am watching c will be watching d watch

- 64 The play at seven every evening.
 a will begin b is going to begin c begins d is beginning
 65 The school inspector on Thursday.
 a will come b is coming c is going to come d comes
 66 Her wedding party held next Sunday.
 a is being b will be c is going to be d will have
 67 I can't talk at the moment. I my homework.
 a do b will do c am doing d have done
 68 What time your plane take off?
 a does b would c will d is
 69 Seif and I the final match at the stadium tomorrow. I wonder if you could join us.
 a will watch b are watching c are going to watch d watch
 70 We a party next Saturday. Would you like to come?
 a would have b are having c were having d have
 71 The train to Aswan at 7:30, will be late for an hour.
 a leaves b leaving c is going to leave d will leave
 72 According to the timetable the next bus at 10 a.m.
 a will move b moves c is going to move d is moving
 73 I can't meet you tonight because I my brother at the airport.
 a had met b am meeting c will meet d going to meet
 74 You up all of those toys right now. This room is a mess!
 a will have picked b will be picking c will pick d are going to pick
 75 Mr Ali has an appointment with a dentist. He a doctor next Monday.
 a see b is seeing c saw d will see
 76 Watch out! The car you!
 a is going to hit b is hitting c hits d will hit
 77 A lot of people are waiting for the museum to open. It busy there today!
 a is being b was c is going to be d has been
 78 I've enrolled on an English course. It on Sunday next week.
 a will start b is starting c is going to start d starts

Focus on

will, will be + ing & will have + p.p

- 79 For the next year, Ahmed on an engineering project in Alexandria.
 a was working b will have worked c will be working d had been working
 80 I can't play tennis with you this evening as I an urgent task for hours.
 a will be doing b can't be doing c should have done d will do
 81 By 2050, I think that astronomers new planets outside our solar system.
 a will have found b find c have found d are finding
 82 By next October, my father a bigger house.
 a will buy b would buy c will have bought d had bought
 83 All next year, scientists on an effective vaccine against COVID-19.
 a have worked b will be working c will work d will have worked
 84 My brother will go to the park when he his homework
 a finishes b had finished c finish d will finish



- I can't go to the cinema with you this evening because I.....my lessons for tomorrow test.
 Ⓐ will revise Ⓑ will be revising Ⓒ had to revise Ⓓ going to revise
- Our class working in the laboratory all this afternoon.
 Ⓐ will Ⓑ are going to Ⓒ will be Ⓓ be
- There's a train at six o'clock tomorrow. I hope I will catch it.
 Ⓐ will leave Ⓑ leaves Ⓒ is going to leave Ⓓ leaving
- In 2030, I a teacher for 20 years.
 Ⓐ will be Ⓑ am going to be Ⓒ have been Ⓓ will have been
- In next week's radio programme, we to a famous scientist.
 Ⓐ talk Ⓑ will be talking Ⓒ talking Ⓓ have talked
- In a few years' time, I think that all my friends at university!
 Ⓐ will studying Ⓑ going to study Ⓒ is studying Ⓓ will be studying
- I can't come to the sports club next week because I to Aswan.
 Ⓐ will travel Ⓑ will be travelling Ⓒ will travelling Ⓓ will be traveled
- They a new factory in this area by the end of 2030.
 Ⓐ will have built Ⓑ will be building Ⓒ will build Ⓓ are building
- I won't be able to talk to you all the day tomorrow because I my homework.
 Ⓐ would be doing Ⓑ will have done Ⓒ will be doing Ⓓ may do
- This time next year, I at university.
 Ⓐ will study Ⓑ will be studied Ⓒ will be studying Ⓓ will have studied
- He sick for six days tomorrow.
 Ⓐ will be Ⓑ are going to be Ⓒ is Ⓓ will have been
- By 2040, we hope that oil replaced by clean energy.
 Ⓐ will have Ⓑ will have been Ⓒ will be Ⓓ would have been
- I can't see the match tomorrow evening. I for my English exams.
 Ⓐ will revise Ⓑ will have revised Ⓒ will be revising Ⓓ revise
- At the end of this month, they in their house for one year.
 Ⓐ are being Ⓑ are going to be Ⓒ will have been Ⓓ will be
- Next month, I for the company for six years.
 Ⓐ will have worked Ⓑ will be working Ⓒ am going to work Ⓓ will work
- At five o'clock tomorrow, she on a train to Alex.
 Ⓐ will be travelling Ⓑ will have travelled Ⓒ going to travel Ⓓ travels
- Mother the house work between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. tomorrow.
 Ⓐ is doing Ⓑ will have done Ⓒ will be doing Ⓓ will be
- A new bridge here by the government by the end of this year.
 Ⓐ will build Ⓑ will be building Ⓒ will have been built Ⓓ will have built
- In four years' time, she her education.
 Ⓐ will be finished Ⓑ will finish Ⓒ will have finished Ⓓ will have been finished

Focus on

Various Exercises

- By next May, I a new house.
 Ⓐ will build Ⓑ am going to build Ⓒ will have built Ⓓ will be building



- The year 2025.....the four-hundredth anniversary of the founding of the university.
 Ⓐ is being Ⓑ will have been Ⓒ will be Ⓓ is going to be
- The cup is on the edge of the table. It fall.
 Ⓐ is going to Ⓑ will Ⓒ shall Ⓓ being
- Our school part in the sports competition next year.
 Ⓐ shall take Ⓑ takes Ⓒ is taking Ⓓ going to take
- By five o'clock tonight, I all my homework.
 Ⓐ finish Ⓑ am finishing Ⓒ will finish Ⓓ 'll have finished
- Don't phone me now. I a shower.
 Ⓐ have Ⓑ will have had Ⓒ will have Ⓓ am having
- me a favour, please?
 Ⓐ Will you do Ⓑ Are you doing Ⓒ Do you do Ⓓ Are you going to do
- I can't meet you this evening. I the shopping.
 Ⓐ am doing Ⓑ do Ⓒ have done Ⓓ may do
- At ten o'clock tomorrow, Mr Ahmed on a train to Beni Suef!
 Ⓐ travel Ⓑ will have travelled Ⓒ going to travel Ⓓ will be travelling
- Don't be late. The bus at exactly ten o'clock!
 Ⓐ leaves Ⓑ going to leave Ⓒ has left Ⓓ left
- Mr Al Daifi married next Sunday.
 Ⓐ will get Ⓑ will have got Ⓒ is getting Ⓓ is going to get
- Perhaps I him next week.
 Ⓐ will see Ⓑ am seeing Ⓒ am going to see Ⓓ see
- She to England next Monday. Everything is arranged.
 Ⓐ is flying Ⓑ flies Ⓒ fly Ⓓ would fly
- It's arranged. We to Alex this summer.
 Ⓐ will go Ⓑ go Ⓒ are going Ⓓ may go
- Don't phone me at 8.00 a.m. I the kids to school.
 Ⓐ may drive Ⓑ driving Ⓒ drive Ⓓ will be driving
- I've decided that I her on Sunday.
 Ⓐ meet Ⓑ 'm going to meet Ⓒ 'll meet Ⓓ would meet
- We won't have finished 7 pm.
 Ⓐ at Ⓑ by Ⓒ for Ⓓ in
- In the near future companies think simple operations by robots.
 Ⓐ will be done Ⓑ will be doing Ⓒ will do Ⓓ will have done
- People electric cars until they have discovered a way for them to go longer distances without being charged.
 Ⓐ won't buy Ⓑ won't have bought Ⓒ won't be buying Ⓓ won't be bought
- When I've fixed my computer, I you with your research.
 Ⓐ will be helping Ⓑ going to help Ⓒ will have helped Ⓓ will help



Helping Corner

Unit 3

Unit 3

Skills & novel
الجزء الثالث المهارات والقصة

Part 3

16. Next year, she
a is b is going to be c will be d has been
نستخدم هنا will لأن الجملة تعبر عن حقيقة في المستقبل.
- After he his homework, he will call us.
a finish b has finished c had finished d will finish
نختار هنا زمن المضارع التام و ذلك لأن الجملة الثانية في زمن المستقبل.
- By 2030, she her university studies.
a will have finished b will finish c is finishing d finishes
نختار زمن المستقبل التام لأن الجملة تبدأ ب by متبوعة بسنة في المستقبل.
- They to Paris. They've bought the tickets.
a have flown b are flying c will fly d fly
نختار زمن المضارع المستمر لأن الحدث تم الترتيب له و الدليل شراء التذاكر tickets.
- The train to Aswan tomorrow at 7.
a is leaving b will have left c has left d leaves
لأن استخدام زمن المضارع البسيط مع الأحداث التي تتم وفقاً لجدول زمني مثل موعد القطار.
- Tomorrow at 7, I a meeting with an important client.
a have b will have c will be having d have had
عندما نتحدث عن فعل سيكون مستمر في وقت معين في المستقبل tomorrow at 7 نستخدم مستقبلاً مستمراً.
- They football tomorrow. They've planned.
a are playing b are going to play c will play d play
نختار هنا are going to play لأنهم خططوا للعب plan.
- As soon as they have finished, they us!
a will visit b are visiting c will have visited d visit
لأن عند وجود المضارع التام مع الروابط مثل after & as soon as نختار will.
- Next week, they married for 10 years.
a will be b will have been c are going to be d are
نختار هنا المستقبل التام لنبر عن اكتمال حدث معين بحلول فترة زمنية في المستقبل next, for.
- The glass is cracked. I think it
a will be breaking b is breaking c is going to break d will break
نختار هنا is going to و ذلك لوجود دليل في الجملة.
- I think she the exam. She is very clever.
a passes b is going to pass c will have passed d will pass
لاحظ هنا نختار will على الرغم من وجود دليل لأنه استخدم صفة دائمة clever كدليل.
- I can't meet you tomorrow at 3, I for my English exam.
a will be studying b will study c will have studied d study
نختار هنا المستقبل المستمر لأن الحدث سيكون مستمراً في المستقبل ووضح ذلك بأنه لن يستطيع مقابلة.

Writing Vocabulary

blog	مدونة	argumentative essay	مقال جدلي	in addition	بالإضافة إلى
comment	تعليق	descriptive essay	مقال وصفي	as a result	ونتيجة لذلك
express	تعبر عن	narrative essay	مقال روائي	on a big scale	على نطاق واسع
expression	تعبير	expository essay	مقال تفسيري	as well as	بالإضافة إلى
complicated problem	مشكلة معقدة	persuasive essay	مقال اقناعي	on the whole	في المجمل
warning	تحذير	sentence	جملة	on balance	وبالتوازن
positive effects	الآثار الايجابية	phrase	عبارة	on average	في المتوسط
negative effects	الآثار السلبية	paragraph	فقرة	on one hand	من جهة
advantages (merits - pros)	مزايا	disadvantages (demerits-cons)	عيوب	on the other hand	من جهة أخرى

Vocabulary for Translation

principles	مبادئ	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات	self-reliance	الاعتماد على الذات
shortage	نقص	eliminate	يقضي على	self-sufficiency	الاكتفاء الذاتي
factors	عوامل	relations	علاقات	self-control	ضبط النفس
organize	ينظم	service	خدمة	self-sacrifice	التضحية بالذات
host	يستضيف	ignore	يتجاهل	attitude	سلوك / اتجاه / موقف
mass media	وسائل الإعلام	talent	موهبة	aim to / at	يهدف إلى
revolution	ثورة	reclaim	يستصلح	be aware of	على وعي به
destruction	تخريب	require	يتطلب	tolerance	تسامح
value	قيمة	enable	يمكن	exert	يبدل
policy	السياسة	rate	معدل	developing countries	الدول النامية
benefits	فوائد	crime	جريمة		

Chapter three

that's your lot	لن تحصل على المزيد	put a finger on	يجدد	dusty	مغبر
gloomy	كئيب	apprenticeship	تدريب	celebration	احتفال
spider	عنكبوت	wrap	يغلف / يلف	skin	جلد
web	شبكة	pale	شاحب	argument	جدال / خلاف
apprentice	صبي / متعلم	elderly	كبير السن	realise	يدرئ

أحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للثانوية العامة

التحصيل

1 argumentative essay مقال جدلي

Read the comments which followed a blog called 'A world without technology' Eduardo

Posted 8 Sept 2021.17.30

Technology is very important for us here in Mexico City. We **depend on** smartphones, tablets, computers and especially the internet. I am lucky to have a computer in my house, because my father doesn't live with us, so it helps me keep in touch with him. **On a bigger scale**, technology has helped save lives in Mexico. We have very advanced warning systems which give people more time to escape to safety if an earthquake is coming. **On the other hand**, cyber security has become a big issue. Computer hackers can cause serious harm to individuals and organisations. Important information can be stolen. There have been many cases where this has happened in Mexico, and I'm sure there will be more in the future.

Posted 9 Sept 2021.13.50

Hadia 123

Technology surrounds us. It's everywhere. It's hard to imagine a life without technology. But of course, we could live without it. Only forty years ago people survived without smart phones or the internet. **On the whole**, I think technology can be dangerous because people can become addicted to it. They forget about simple things like walking in nature and being with friends.

Posted 11 Sept 2021.16.30

Joat 19

I don't agree with the last comment. The benefits of technology in medicine are obvious. People's lives are saved every day because of new technology in hospitals! In the future, it'll be even more important. It will help us discover new cures for lots of diseases. Of course, technology has some negative effects, but **on balance**, we can't live without it now.

Log in or register to post comments.

2 argumentative essay مقال جدلي

The advantages and disadvantages to evolving technology

Introduction

Technology is always changing. Every few years, you can buy televisions that have larger screens or better pictures. Mobile phones can do more and more things. **On a bigger scale**, computers in businesses, at airports and in almost every organisation become more and more powerful. We now **depend on** everything becoming better, bigger and faster.

body paragraph

On the one hand, this makes things easier for all of us. It is not very expensive to buy televisions that are almost as good as cinema screens. Mobile phones mean that you can be connected to the internet anywhere, so you can always find out information or know where you are. Planes and cars are safer and businesses work better.

On the other hand, new technology is very bad for the environment. We all want to buy the latest phones, televisions or computer games, but that often means throwing away the old ones. You can recycle some parts of old equipment, but a lot of it is never used again. Who wants an old phone that does not connect to the internet?

Conclusion

On the whole, it is good that technology changes. We all want to have things that can improve our everyday lives. **On balance**, however, I think that we have to find a way to use new technology on old equipment. It is terrible that we have to throw away good equipment just because it does not use the latest technology. If we could build phones, TVs and computers that could last for decades, we could have a cleaner, world.

تعريف المقال

An essay is a series of paragraphs that talks about one subject.

المقال هو مجموعة من الفقرات التي تتحدث عن موضوع واحد.

انواع المقال

descriptive

وصفي

It describes the topic.

It appeals to the senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste.

هو يصف الموضوع.
يجذب الحواس اللمس، والشم، والبصر، والصوت، والذوق.
قد لا تتبع القواعد النحوية.

narrative

روائي

It narrates a story.

It includes a sequence of topic sentences.

يروي قصة.
يتضمن تسلسل في جمل الموضوع.

expository

تفسيري

It defines something or gives instructions.

It explains a process to the reader.

إنه يعرف شيئاً ما أو يعطي تعليمات.
يفسر موضوع للقارئ.

It needs research and the writer's knowledge.

يحتاج للبحث ومعرفة الكاتب.

persuasive

إقناعي

It seeks to make the reader agree with the writer's point of view.

It needs facts on the topic.

يسعى إلى جعل القارئ يتفق مع وجهة نظر الكاتب.
يحتاج حقائق حول الموضوع.

argumentative

جدلي

It expresses an extended argument for a particular thesis statement.

The author takes a clearly defined stance on their subject and builds up an evidence-based case for it.

يعبر عن حجة موسعة لبيان أطروحة معينة.
يتخذ المؤلف موقفاً محدداً بخصوص موضوعه ويزيده بالأدلة.

The steps of writing

خطوات الكتابة

0 Brainstorming	العصف الذهني
0 Outlining	الخطوط العريضة
0 Drafting	الصياغة
0 Revising	المراجعة
0 Editing	التحرير

- Write down ideas about the topic. اكتب الأفكار حول الموضوع.
- Organize your ideas. نظم أفكارك.
- Turn your ideas into sentences and paragraphs. حول أفكارك إلى جمل وفقرات.
- Change and improve the content of your writing. قم بتغيير وتحسين محتوى كتابتك.
- Correct grammar, capitalization, punctuation, and spelling errors. صحح الأخطاء النحوية والكتابة بالأحرف الكبيرة وعلامات الترقيم والأخطاء الإملائية.

- 1 A/An essay provides a detailed sensory description of something.
 a narrative b descriptive c persuasive d expository
- 2 A/An essay seeks to make the reader agree with the writer's point of view.
 a narrative b descriptive c argumentative d persuasive
- 3 A/An essay defines something or gives instructions.
 a narrative b descriptive c argumentative d expository
- 4 A/An essay narrates a story.
 a narrative b descriptive c argumentative d expository
- 5 "Describe what it might be like to live on another planet." This is a title for a/an essay.
 a descriptive b narrative c persuasive d expository
- 6 A/An essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "What is the greatest challenge facing young people today?"
 a expository b narrative c persuasive d argumentative
- 7 A/An essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "A situation I will never forget".
 a expository b narrative c persuasive d descriptive
- 8 "Write a story about your first day of school." This is a title for a/an essay.
 a descriptive b narrative c persuasive d expository
- 9 A/An essay is the suitable type when you want to write about "Steps to learn English".
 a expository b narrative c persuasive d descriptive
- 10 A/An essay is a type of essay that the writer seeks to make the reader agree with the writer's point of view.
 a descriptive b narrative c persuasive d expository
- 11 A/An essay is a type of essay that appeals to the senses of touch, smell, sight, sound, and taste.
 a descriptive b narrative c persuasive d expository
- 12 "Explain how the invention of the printing press changed European society in the 15th century." This is a title for a/an essay.
 a descriptive b narrative c persuasive d expository
- 13 A narrative essay is the one that
 a provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
 b presents an extended evidence-based argument.
 c tells a story about a personal experience or an imaginative one.
 d provides a detailed sensory description of something.
- 14 The following is part of a/an essay.
 Stanley Bridge is one of the most famous architectural works in Alexandria. It is 400 metres long and 30 metres wide. It has four towers designed in the Islamic style used in the royal palace of Al Montazah. The Bridge was built with the aim of enlarging the Alexandria beachside and decreasing traffic in that area.
 a argumentative b narrative c persuasive d descriptive

- 1 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a The next train to Cairo will be at 7.
 b The next train to Cairo is at 7.
 c The next train to Cairo arrive at 7.
 d The next train to Cairo is going to be at 7.
- 2 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a After she finishes her lunch, she will have met some friends.
 b After she finish her lunch, she will meet some friends.
 c After she has finished her lunch, she will have met some friends.
 d After she has finished her lunch, she will meet some friends.
- 3 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I promise I have helped you.
 b I promise I am going to help you.
 c I promise I am helping you.
 d I promise I will help you.
- 4 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a They didn't leave until they have signed the contract.
 b They don't leave until they have signed the contract.
 c They won't leave until they have signed the contract.
 d They will leave until they have signed the contract.
- 5 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a By next June, he will be working here for 20 years.
 b By next June, he will work here for 20 years.
 c By next June, he will be worked here for 20 years.
 d By next June, he will have worked here for 20 years.
- 6 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I am starving, I think I am going to have a sandwich.
 b I am starving, I think I am having a sandwich.
 c I am starving, I think I will have a sandwich.
 d I am starving, I think I will be having a sandwich.
- 7 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a By the time he leaves the house, he will have checked his email.
 b By the time he left the house, he will have checked his email.
 c By the time he had left the house, he will have checked his email.
 d By the time he leaves the house, he will be checked his email.
- 8 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I am visiting my family tomorrow. I've called them.
 b I am going to visit my family tomorrow. I've called them.
 c I visit my family tomorrow. I've called them.
 d I have visited my family tomorrow. I've called them.
- 9 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a From 5 to 9 tomorrow, I will study English.
 b From 5 to 9 tomorrow, I will be studying English.
 c From 5 to 9 tomorrow, I will have studied English.
 d From 5 to 9 tomorrow, I am going to study English.

4 Creative thinking, which is necessary for success in life, is the process by which individuals bring new ideas.

التفكير الإبداعي، الضروري للنجاح في الحياة، هو العملية التي يجلب البتبع من خلالها العكار جديدة، الضروري للنجاح في الحياة، هو العملية التي يجلب الأفراد من خلالها العكار جديدة.

5 Caring for people with special needs and providing them with a decent life is a national duty that individuals and the government must do together.

العناية بالأشخاص ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة وتوفير الحياة الكريمة لهم واجب وطني على الأفراد والحكومة القيام به معاً.

6 The government establishes projects to increase national production and encourage the private sector to invest their capital.

تؤيد الحكومة بإنشاء مشاريع لزيادة الإنتاج المحلي، وتشجيع القطاع الخاص على استثمار رأس المال.

7 We use the best methods to raise our young children because they are our hope for the near future and the basis for the progress of our beloved country.

نستخدم أفضل الطرق لزيادة أطفالنا الصغار لأنهم أملنا في المستقبل القريب وأساس تقدم بلدنا الجديد.

8 Learning foreign languages and computer skills is a necessity for every learner at the present time to obtain a suitable job.

يعد تعلم اللغات الأجنبية ومهارات الكمبيوتر ضرورة لكل متعلم في الوقت الحالي للحصول على وظيفة مناسبة.

9 Success doesn't come by chance. Luck may support you once, but sustainable success requires effort, good planning, and cooperation with others.

النجاح لا يأتي بالصدفة، قد يدعمك الحظ مرة، لكن النجاح المستدام يتطلب جهداً وتخطيطاً جيداً وتعاوناً مع الآخرين.

10 Some people prefer watching films to reading. Compared to reading, watching films is a passive way of spending time.

يفضل بعض الناس مشاهدة الأفلام على قراءة الكتب، مقارنة بالقراءة، فإن مشاهدة الأفلام طريقة سلبية لتضييع الوقت.

11 sports play a vital role in our life. Through them we acquire many virtues such as cooperation, sports play a vital role in our life. Through them we acquire many virtues such as cooperation.

الرياضة دوراً حيوياً في حياتنا. فمن خلالها نكتسب الكثير من الفضائل مثل التعاون.

12 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

لقد لعبت المرأة المصرية دائماً دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

13 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

14 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

15 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

16 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

17 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

18 Egyptian women have always played a vital role in improving society and the growth of the Egyptian economy.

المرأة المصرية دائماً تلعب دوراً حيوياً في تحسين المجتمع ونمو الاقتصاد المصري.

- 1 If people are , they are unhappy and have no hope. **cheerful**
- 2 Many families fail to the importance of a well-balanced diet. **hint**
- 3 The preys on small flies and other insects using its web. **snake**
- 4 It's impossible to put a / an on the number of homeless people in London. **finger**
- 5 He a bandage carefully around my injured wrist. **removed**
- 6 We're having a small for Dad's birthday. **celebrity**
- 7 You're looking - are you feeling well? **good**
- 8 Don't let that glue come into contact with your ! It hurts to remove. **leather**
- 9 Doctors recommend that young children and the get vaccinated. **eldest**
- 10 Those involved in the fraud created a of fake companies to hide their activities. **lists**
- 11 I worked as a / an electrician for 18 months. **apprentice**
- 12 The two girls while walking home from school. No one could find them. **ran**
- 13 It takes years, maybe a lifetime, to heal a heart. **bad**
- 14 Unfair bosses and customers make us unhappy on the job. **rude**
- 15 My father believed that if I got a / an to a proper trade I'd be financially secure for life. **work**
- 16 apprenticeship degree grade

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Basel Rashid, who was a famous detective⁽¹⁾, working for businessmen to protect them and solve mysteries⁽²⁾ related to their work, had finished working on a crime⁽³⁾ in Aswan and was out to go home on the Spanish Train. When Basel got on the train, he noticed that it was unusually full for the time of year. Soon after the train had left Aswan, a wealthy⁽⁴⁾ businessman, Mr. Mourad asked Basel to protect him because he believed his life was in danger⁽⁵⁾. Although Mourad offered Basel a lot of money to do this, the detective did not believe the man's story and refused to help him. During the night the train had to stop because of heavy rain. The next morning, Mourad was found dead: he had been murdered⁽⁶⁾. Had someone got on the train and killed him?

Now Basel believed Mourad's story and, together with a doctor, who was also on the train, he started work to solve the crime. The two men soon discovered⁽⁷⁾ that Mourad had a secret identity⁽⁸⁾. He was not a businessman,

but a criminal⁽⁹⁾ who was hated by many people. After examining⁽¹⁰⁾ the train and Mourad's body, Basel realised that the man had almost certainly been murdered by one of the 13 suspects⁽¹¹⁾. One by one, Basel discovered that these 13 people all had a good reason to hate Mourad. Together, they had carefully planned what they were going to do and had all taken part⁽¹²⁾ in the murder. This was why the Spanish⁽¹³⁾ train had been so full on that journey.

- 1 choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
- 1 Basel found out there were 13 suspects because
 a Mourad told him while dying
 b he checked their identities
 c he knew they hated Mourad
 d the doctor told him so
- 2 The central idea of the story is " "
 a Criminals would help to protect each other
 b Crime would be committed by the help of the police
 c Criminals always face their fears of death
 d The Spanish train mysterious crime
- 3 Mourad thought he was certainly in danger so
 a he was suffering from heart problems
 b he asked Basel for help
 c the detective warned him not to take that train
 d the doctor had examined him the day before
- 4 The sentence that can summarise the last paragraph is
 a Identifying who Mr Mourad really was and his real job
 b protecting the other passengers from the murders
 c discovering Mourad's secret passport and his work as a spy
 d finding out Mourad was wrong when he asked the detective's help
- 5 Basel did not want to help Mr Mourad
 a to take part in his murder
 b to kill the other criminals
 c Basel was in Aswan
 d because he worked as a policeman
- 6 Although Basel refused to help Mr Mourad, he
 a was right not to help Mr Mourad
 b suspected few of the passengers
 c According to the passage, one must the others when they ask.
 d ignore
- 7 because he was on a secret mission
 8 to arrest people who killed Mourad
 9 helped the doctor to reach the truth
 10 regretted helping Mr Mourad
 11 encourage
 12 defeat

اقرأ على الأسئلة أقوى كتب
 للدراسة الثانوية العامة



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. I don't like the man. **a** Terribly **b** Fantastically **c** Personally **d** Theoretically
2. She looks a famous film star. **a** like **b** similar **c** as **d** least
3. This television program gives you the truth. **a** latest **b** really **c** lost **d** whole
4. I want you to tell me the truth. **a** exactly **b** really **c** lost **d** whole
5. When will you come and see us in our new house? **a** all **b** be able to **c** able to **d** be able
6. I only want little sugar in my tea, please. **a** can **b** such **c** too **d** the
7. She always said that when she grew up she wanted to be **a** a doctor **b** the doctor **c** doctors **d** doctor
8. There is a new television programme called: '..... wants to be a millionaire?'. **a** doctor **b** a doctor **c** the doctor **d** Whose
9. I expect you think I'm because I don't understand that. **a** Which **b** What **c** Who **d** Whose
10. I expect you think I'm because I don't understand that. **a** Which **b** What **c** Who **d** Whose
11. Does anyone honestly what a politician says nowadays? **a** dumb **b** stupid **c** deaf **d** crazy
12. It is considered a bad to shout at someone. **a** discover **b** think **c** believe **d** credit
13. Which of these tenses is Present Simple? It is **a** habits **b** ways **c** costume **d** custom
14. Don't worry, there's no need to answer I'm not in a hurry. **a** He spoke **b** He is speaking **c** He speaks **d** He will speak
15. As of now we still don't know if we will be to fulfill our contract. **a** firstly **b** fairly **c** immediately **d** easily
16. At I think she's very pretty. **a** reliable **b** able **c** capable **d** enable
17. Jill: 'Look at all the work I've done, aren't you impressed?' Frank: **a** little **b** lost **c** less **d** least
18. That is the school in I had my primary education. **a** I am amazing! **b** I am amazed! **c** I amaze! **d** I am being amazed!
19. Every week I work five days and I get two days **a** which **b** where **c** whose **d** when
20. I like it it rains. **a** offer **b** off **c** not **d** no
21. This is I want to be when I grow up. **a** when **b** who **c** why **d** whom
22. There are eight pets in my house. Six are cats and are dogs. **a** why **b** when **c** which **d** what
23. Maria is married my cousin. **a** others **b** another **c** the other **d** the others
24. I asked you one of these shoes you think would go with my outfit. **a** with **b** for **c** to **d** into
25. I asked you one of these shoes you think would go with my outfit. **a** whose **b** who **c** whom **d** which

Finish the following dialogue:

between a tourist and a passerby

1. Excuse me, sir, would you kindly tell me the way to the pyramids? **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
2. You should take this bus to its terminus. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
3. About half an hour. Haven't you been to the pyramids before? **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
4. I hope you will like them. They are great. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
5. At the Sheraton. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
6. I see you have got a camera with you. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
7. Very much. Photographs will remind me of my visit. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
8. How do you like my country? **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
9. I like it very much. **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff
10. I wish **a** Tourist **b** Sheriff

Translate into Arabic:

An international conference was held by the government to discuss the future of economy in Egypt.

Rationalization of consumption and increasing production lead to raising the standard of living and improving income.

Press has a great role in forming the public awareness concerning economic and social issues.

Translate into English:

ان زراعة الصحراء وبناء المدن الجديدة يلقى الاقتصاد القومي ويحل الكثير من المشاكل الاجتماعية.

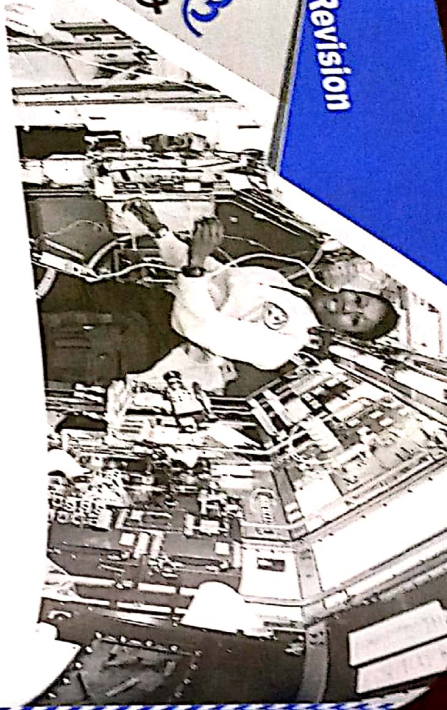
يعتبر مترو الأنفاق واحدا من اعظم الانجازات الهندسية وهو يساهم مساهمة عظيمة في حل مشكلة المواصلات في القاهرة الكبرى.

ان التزايد السكاني في مصر قد ادى الى الكثير من المشكلات التي تملئ الامة وازدحام المرور والبطالة.

Write a paragraph of (120 words) about "Modern technology".

Enrich your language

English your language				
conference	مؤتمر	press	صحافة	مستوى المعيشة
economy	الاقتصاد	awareness	وعي	قضايا اجتماعية
rationalization	ترشيد	concerning	فيما يتعلق	الاقتصاد القومي
consumption	الاستهلاك	production	الإنتاج	تساهم
income	دخل	achievements	الإنجازات	ازدحام المرور
			traffic jam	



Main Vocabulary

link	رابطه / ارتباط	career	حياته مهنية
astronaut	رائد فضاء	signal-hopping	التفريز بين الإشارات (تغير بين الترددات)
astronomer	عالم فلك	wireless	لاسلكي
award	مُنحة / جائزة / بيشع	communication	اتصال
contribution	مساهمة	chemist	كيميائي / صيدلي
promote	يدعم / يحمي / يروج	radioactivity	نشاط إشعاعي
immerse	يغمور / يغمس	cost	تكلفة / يكلف
inspiring	مهم	objective	موضوعي
title	عنوان / لقب	knowledge	معرفة
physicist	فيزيائي	develop	يطور
prejudice	ظلم / تمييز / تمييز	recommend	يوصي / يرشح
achievement	إنجاز	skill	مهاراة
impressive	مهم	spaceship	فضائية فضاء
purpose	غرض	mission	مهمة
theatre	مسرح	passengers	ركاب
focus	تركيز / يركز	training	تدريب
attention	الانتباه	trip	رحلة
target	هدف	variety	تنشجية
audience	جمهور	in common	مشترك
presentation	تقديم / عرض	computing	الحوسبة
creative	إبداعي	engineering	الهندسة
wooden	خشب	developer	مطور
puppet	دمية	senior	أعلى مرتبة / رئيس
musical	موسيقى	software	برامج
actress	مغنية	programming	برمجة
		basis	أساس

electric-powered

mechanical

racing cars

advert

competition

advance

cost

receive

take off

consequently

due to

finally

firstly

personally

secondly

conclude

whilst

feel about

find out

travel into

space

earth

play

famous

influence

Reading

DIGITHEATRE REVIEW

Scientists from history come to life in a new online show involving wooden puppets, music and the show called *Jina and the Stem sisters*.

It's a musical with great songs and a wonderful message. The show tells the story of some of the most inspiring women in science and mathematics.

In the story, Jina is on a journey and gets lost in the forest. There she meets women who have made an important contribution to the history of STEM. The women include Hedy Lamarr, who was both an actress and inventor. Whilst at the top of her film career, she invented a technology called

signal hopping, which later was the basis for all modern wireless communication, including that found in mobile phones.

Other women that Jina meets are Marie Curie, who was a physicist and chemist famous for her research and experiments on radioactivity, and Mae Jemison, an American engineer and astronaut.

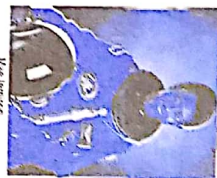
Marie Curie was the first woman to win the Nobel Prize award in two different fields.

Mae Jemison was the first black woman to travel into space.

The scientists share their knowledge with Jina and help her to develop key skills to become a future STEM expert herself. On her journey, Jina also meets computer scientist Ada Lovelace and astronomer who show Jina the stars.

The show has been created for schools. It will hopefully encourage young people to find out more about these inspiring women in science and how they overcame the difficulties and prejudice in their way.

"The puppets were beautiful and completely immerse me in the characters", Jina, aged 12. "I definitely recommend it."



Mae Jemison



Marie Curie



Hedy Lamarr



Ada Lovelace

FOCUS ON JOBS

CV

Name: Sara Ahmed

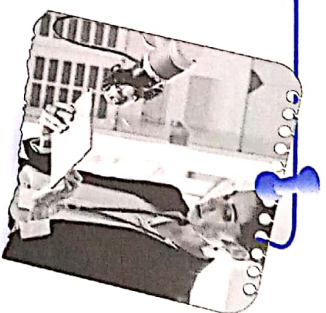
Education: Degree in Computing and Electronics

Engineering PhD in Swarm Robotics

Job: Senior developer, ESB Robotics

Duties: Developing software for robots

Biggest achievement: developed a new robot which will teach young people about programming



Name: Amani Satwat
Education: Degree in mechanical engineering
Job: Car engineer, Mahindra Racing
Duties: Prepares cars for race days
Biggest achievement: made a contribution to development of electric-powered racing cars

Competition time

Do you dream of becoming a **journalist**? If so, enter our competition to win the chance see your story in our magazine. If you've got a fascinating story to report from your local area, we want to hear from you.

Here are some top tips from our Editor to get you started.
 The winning story will be published in In the News, Find out more:

www.inthenewsnews.com

Top tips for writing a news story

- Present a view which is **objective**.
- Include the key facts, and make sure you check them.
- Try to avoid any **prejudice**.
- Don't include information that is inaccurate (not correct).
- Be careful not to include **confusing** figures.
- Interview people involved to get different **opinions**.

ادرس على الانترنت
 المجانيات للتقنية العالية



12 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 We think that the person who won the quiz is a He looked up the answers online, which was not allowed.
 a) **chot** b) **blaz** c) **cheek** d) **spin**
- 2 You must be of yourself, you have made a silly mistake!
 a) **proud** b) **pleased** c) **drunk** d) **astonished**
- 3 The of some planets in our solar system is rocky.
 a) **impact** b) **face** c) **war** d) **surface**
- 4 It is a to think that women always do housework.
 a) **prejudice** b) **stereotype** c) **type** d) **incident**
- 5 What is the best for a headache?
 a) **cause** b) **treatment** c) **illness** d) **surgeon**
- 6 People who leak books and join in are punished for their crime.
 a) **piracy** b) **pirates** c) **cheat** d) **chat**
- 7 While I dinner, someone knocked on the door.
 a) **had** b) **was having** c) **did have** d) **am having**
- 8 Doctors keep the health of all their patients, so they know what illnesses they have had in the past.
 a) **paper** b) **records** c) **placements** d) **figures**
- 9 After he had examined the athlete, the doctor him permission to join the competition.
 a) **gave** b) **given** c) **had given** d) **gives**
- 10 The train before we arrived at the station.
 a) **had left** b) **has left** c) **was leaving** d) **will leave**
- 11 Mr Ali at a shop for ten years before he got a job at the bank.
 a) **has worked** b) **is working** c) **had been working** d) **had been working**
- 12 The bridge over the valley is built on a scale than the one over the river.
 a) **big** b) **bigger** c) **biggest** d) **the biggest**
- 13 When the bus plunged off the bridge, it was the experience of my life. We were lucky that nobody was hurt.
 a) **most shocking** b) **shocking** c) **more shocking** d) **less shocking**
- 14 For the next year, Ahmed on an engineering project in Alexandria.
 a) **was working** b) **will have worked** c) **will be working** d) **had been working**
- 15 By 2050, I think that astronomers new planets outside our solar system.
 a) **will have found** b) **find** c) **have found** d) **are finding**
- 16 We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
 a) **will find** b) **have found** c) **will be finding** d) **found**
- 17 I felt really sick the party, so I went home.
 a) **While** b) **when** c) **during** d) **on**
- 18 She has made a great contribution to social work in her neighbourhood. Contribution here is a synonym for
 a) **deprivation** b) **donation** c) **estimation** d) **relation**

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My brother was finally that he had been selected for the new position as a sales manager.

- Ⓐ informed Ⓑ ordered
Ⓒ asked Ⓓ said
Ⓔ You should your foot in ice-cold water to reduce the swelling.
Ⓕ appear Ⓖ float
Ⓗ This is the most difficult situation I
Ⓘ had ever been faced Ⓚ have ever been faced
Ⓛ had ever faced

135

Which of the following is punctuated correctly?

- Ⓐ The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
Ⓑ The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
Ⓒ The teacher said "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
Ⓓ The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."

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Pollution has a serious effect on our health. However, a lot of people are still ignoring the importance of keeping the environment clean. This shows in ideas.

- Ⓐ addition Ⓑ contrast
Ⓒ possibility Ⓓ reason
Ⓛ In a hook sentence, you need to
Ⓜ sum up your essay by briefly revisiting the information covered.
Ⓨ grab the reader's attention to read the essay.
Ⓩ support, explain, illustrate, or provide evidence for the idea expressed in the topic sentence.
ⓐ analyze two points of view by either comparing them, contrasting them, or both.

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

Few women had become pharaohs of ancient Egypt before Hatshepsut, who is one of the most important females in Egyptian history. She was pharaoh from around 1479 BCE to 1458 BCE, making her one of the longest ruling females. During her 21 years of rule, she improved trade with other countries, which had stopped for many years during a war.

Pictures from the walls of ancient temples show Hatshepsut's ships trading with a country called Punt (now part of East Africa), from where her ships brought back gold, valuable stones and animal skins. They also brought back trees, which were planted when they returned to Egypt. This is believed to be the first time foreign trees were grown in a different country. The journey to Punt was probably the first of other trading trips, which included visits to Byblos (now in Lebanon) and Sinai.

Money from this trade helped Hatshepsut to build many amazing buildings and bring many years of peace and wealth to Egypt. The many buildings and Hatshepsut had built were usually larger and more impressive than buildings of the past. Her most famous buildings include the temples at Beni Hasan and at Deir el-Bahri, which some people call one of the wonders of the ancient world. But she also helped to repair other older monuments that had been damaged and started a period of artistic creativity.

Hatshepsut had many statues made of herself and you can find them in many of the world's greatest museums today. Many of the statues that were made at this time were in the Thutmosidic style (named after her father Thutmose I), which people today consider as the typical ancient Egyptian style.

The mummy of Hatshepsut and lots of information about her can be found at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization.

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What was Hatshepsut's main contribution to ancient Egypt?

- Ⓐ she had statues built.
Ⓑ she brought peace and wealth to the country.
Ⓒ she helped women become pharaohs.
Ⓓ she was a female stereotype

135

Which of the following do we not learn about Punt from the text?

- Ⓐ Many trees grew there.
Ⓑ People hunted animals there.
Ⓒ It was a rich country.
Ⓓ It had many wars with ancient Egypt.

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How could Hatshepsut afford to build so much during her rule?

- Ⓐ She improved trade with other countries.
Ⓑ She won wars with other countries.
Ⓒ She planted trees from other countries.
Ⓓ She had many statues made of herself.

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What do we know about the statues that were made of Hatshepsut?

- Ⓐ They are unusual.
Ⓑ They are in a style that people expect.
Ⓒ They are more impressive than other statues.
Ⓓ They are in a very unpopular style.

138

Why do you think many of ancient Egypt's older monuments had been damaged before Hatshepsut's rule?

Ⓐ
Ⓑ
Ⓒ
Ⓓ
Ⓛ In what ways is Hatshepsut a good role model for women today?

Ⓐ According to the article, gold, valuable stones and animals were
Ⓑ
Ⓒ
Ⓓ
Ⓛ According to the article, gold, valuable stones and animals were
Ⓜ finally kept in Punt
Ⓨ sold to African countries
Ⓩ brought to Egypt
ⓐ restored before the reign of Hatshepsut

Ⓐ People consider Deir el-Bahri one of the wonders of the ancient world. Wonders is similar in meaning to
Ⓑ
Ⓒ
Ⓓ
Ⓛ Which of the following is incorrect according to the passage?
Ⓜ Not many women had become pharaohs of ancient Egypt before Hatshepsut
Ⓨ Hatshepsut improved trade with other countries, built many amazing buildings and made wars with others during her reign.
Ⓩ We can see the statues made for Hatshepsut in many of the world's greatest museums today.

Ⓐ Thutmose III was Hatshepsut's stepson.
Ⓑ We can see the mummy of Hatshepsut
Ⓒ
Ⓓ
Ⓛ We can see the mummy of Hatshepsut
Ⓜ at the National Museum of Egyptian Civilization
Ⓨ in East of Africa
Ⓩ in the temples at Beni Hassan
ⓐ at a museum in Punt
ⓑ Trade with other countries during Hatshepsut's rule.
ⓓ flourished
ⓔ Hatshepsut during her reign.
ⓕ had a lot of amazing buildings built
ⓖ achieved peace

Ⓐ declined
Ⓑ brought wealth to the country
Ⓒ stopped
Ⓓ was the same as
Ⓛ Hatshepsut during her reign.
Ⓜ brought wealth to the country
Ⓨ all of the above

Ⓐ declined
Ⓑ brought wealth to the country
Ⓒ stopped
Ⓓ was the same as
Ⓛ Hatshepsut during her reign.
Ⓜ brought wealth to the country
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Ⓛ Hatshepsut during her reign.
Ⓜ brought wealth to the country
Ⓨ all of the above

ation?

يهدف منتدى شباب العالم أنه قارة في مصر سنويا إلى الدعم السياسي، وسيتيح، وبمساعدة من المشكلات التي تواجهها ولاستفادة بشكل فعال من مهاراتهم والمكاناتهم في تطوير المجتمع وتحقيق التنمية الشاملة.

64 According to the article, foreign monuments repaired.

During the reign of Hatshepsut, the older monuments repaired.

(a) During the 19th century, the Egyptians had older monuments made in the same style as the statues of Amenhotep III.
 (b) Hatshepsut had more than twenty statues made in the same style as the statue of Amenhotep III.
 (c) The statue of Amenhotep III was made in the same style as the statue of Amenhotep III.
 (d) The statue of Amenhotep III was made in the same style as the statue of Amenhotep III.

3- Read the sentences and choose the correct answer. **Today, people want progress and wealth, but more he invents, the more do you think all inventions don't have negative effects.**

أصبحنا الآن نرى كيف يمكن للإنسان أن يجعل الحياة أسهل، كلما عسى أن التقدم إلى الأمام.

كل الاختراعات ليست لها جوانب سلبية؛
الإنكار لا يأتينا به، فكلما سعى الإنسان إلى التقدم والتطور، كلما ترقى أشياء تجعل الحياة أسهل، وذلك، كما تعتقد أن

والأخيرة ليست لها جواب سليمة؟
والأخيرة لا خاتمة لها فكما سعى الإنسان إلى التقدم والرافعة، كلما ابتكر أشياء تفعل الصلة أسوأ وأبعد ذلك، كلما تقدمت

66 Women have played a pivotal role in the renaissance of ancient and modern societies. Through this role, they demonstrated their ability to achieve positive change in those

تند اظهرت المرأة دورا محوريا في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، واستعرضت في تلك الفترة قدراتها على تحقيق التغيير الاجتماعي في تلك المجتمعات.

لقد لعبت المرأة دوراً محورياً في بناء المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور رغبتها في تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك المجتمعات.

لقد لعبت المرأة دوراً حادياً في نهضة المجتمعات التقليدية والعنصرية، وانهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها على تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك الحضارات.

تقد لعبت المرأة دوراً محورياً في نهضة المجتمعات القديمة والحديثة، وأظهرت من خلال هذا الدور قدرتها على تحقيق التغيير الإيجابي في تلك المجتمعات.

من المتوقع أن تقوم طباعة الصحف في العقود القليلة القادمة. سفرنا الأخير عبر الإنترنت، لذلك صفحات إلى معرفة المزيد عن المواقع الإلكترونية الجديدة التي يمكن أن تعطيا وجهة نظر متوازنة.

Ⓒ In the next few decades, I think that we will have continued printing newspapers. We won't be reading the news offline, so we will need to know about new books that can give us a balanced point of view.

(B) in the next few years, I think that we will have stopped painting newspapers. We will be borrowing the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a fixed point of view.

in the next few decades, it is expected that printing newspapers will have stopped. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.

in the next few decades, I think that we will have stopped printing newspapers. We will be reading the news online, so we will need to know about new websites that can give us a balanced point of view.

تعتبر الدولة دائماً بحماية حقوق الملكية الفكرية للمخترعين. لذا تفرض عقوبة صارمة على القرصنة الفكرية ونسريب الكتب حفاظاً على حقوق المثبتين ودور النشر.

the estate is always takes care to protect the intellectual property rights of its authors, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leak in order to protect the rights of producers and publishing homes.

③ The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it propose a strict penalty on intellectual privacy and book diversion

© The state is always interested in protecting the intellectual property rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book leaking in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

❶ The estate is always interested in protecting the intellectual liberty rights of authors and publishers, so it imposes a strict penalty on intellectual piracy and book larceny in order to preserve the rights of producers and publishing houses.

persuasive **argumentative** **essay** of about 200 words on one of these topics:

4. Write an argumentative essay on the advantages and disadvantages of international sports competitions.

➤ Write about the advantages and disadvantages of the EUEA World Cup and the Olympic Games

➤ Write about the pros and cons of tabloid and broadsheet reports.

ادرس على أفضل اقوى كتب
المراديات الثانوية العامة

4 Jan

الأهداف العامة للوحدة
Objectives

Reading	An article about burnout, an essay about changes you have experienced in your life
Writing	An email to a friend to offer help, an essay about changes you have experienced in your life
Listening	Voice messages about well-being
Speaking	Discussion to find solutions for mental health problems
Language	Model verbs; Making suggestions
	Life skills Self-management, Resilience

1 Main Vocabulary

عربي	إنجليزي	عربي	إنجليزي	عربي	إنجليزي
حالة جيدة / مناعة	well-being	تأثير / يؤثر	physical	بنية	بنية
يتهم / يقطن / يجنبه / يمين	frown(v)	مشققات / تعقيدات	mind map	خريطة ذهنية	خريطة ذهنية
يشاء / التميز / يمين / يمين	pout	على / طائر	negative(adv)	سلبي	سلبي
تجرب / ارتاح / شديد	burnout	أولية	regular(adv)	منتظم	منتظم
يؤخذ	scol(dv)	مستقر	situation	موقف	موقف
يتألم مع	cope with	التحولات	connection	علاقة / رابط	علاقة / رابط
غير / يميل / يمين	alter	يرفع / يثبت / يظلم	benefit	منفعة / فائدة	منفعة / فائدة
الراحة / باليات	self-care	عوامل / عناصر	importance	أهمية	أهمية
نوعية / يوفق على	self-management	يحدد / يوفق	brainstorm	صف ذهني	صف ذهني
توتر / يوفق على	stress	مسؤولية	consider	يؤخذ / ينفكر في	يؤخذ / ينفكر في
يشعر بالتوتر / ينفذ	stressed	يتحدد	focus	يؤخذ / يركز / مركز الاهتمام	يؤخذ / يركز / مركز الاهتمام
سبب التوتر / يوفق / لا يحضر	stressful	يظهر / يوافق	set up	يُنشأ / يُقيم	يُنشأ / يُقيم
الآثار / الوقت	time management	فترات	signs	علامات / إشارات	علامات / إشارات
الصحة العقلية	mental health	المزاج	emotions	موظف	موظف
محبطة	frustrated	مهيئة / مهيئة	reduce	يقلل	يقلل
تجربة / يورب / خبرة	experience(v)(n)	أقسام / أجزاء	perfectly(adv)	تماماً / بشكل رائع	تماماً / بشكل رائع
مرونة	resilience	يؤخذ	understand	يُفهم	يُفهم
يقترض	suppose	مراقب	pressure	ضغط / ثقل	ضغط / ثقل
مواد كيميائية	chemicals	رسائل صوتية	lonely	وحيد	وحيد
يُشعر / يفتقر	clear off	رؤى / تفاهل	specific	محدد	محدد
قلق	anxious	يتفكر	category	فئة	فئة
يُدعى / يمين / يوفق	promote	كاريزمي	poem	قصيدة	قصيدة
أدق	exhaustion(n)	يؤخذ	suffer	يؤذي	يؤذي
مرفق	exhausted(adv)	يؤخذ / يؤثر	solutions	حلول	حلول

Additional Vocabulary

مترادف		اللفظ		الترادف	
scared (adj)	مترادف	activities	download	تحميل	تحميل من الانترنت
scared (adj)	مترادف	compare	upload	رفع	رفع على الانترنت
correct (adj)	مترادف	explain	amount	كمية	كمية
correct (adj)	مترادف	order	difficulties	صعوبات	صعوبات
correct (adj)	مترادف	normally	necessary	ضروري	مجموعة
correct (adj)	مترادف	choice	group	مجموعة	مجموعة
correct (adj)	مترادف	real (adj)	behave	يتصرف	يتصرف
correct (adj)	مترادف	conversations	list	قائمة	قائمة
correct (adj)	مترادف	cause	project	مشروع	مشروع / بحث
correct (adj)	مترادف	particular	lunchtime	وقت الغداء	وقت الغداء
correct (adj)	مترادف	effect	nearly	تقريباً	تقريباً
correct (adj)	مترادف	position	exercise	تمارين	تمارين
correct (adj)	مترادف	revision	memo	مذكرة	مذكرة / ملاحظة
correct (adj)	مترادف	surprise	break	استراحة	استراحة / بكرة
correct (adj)	مترادف	follow	expect	يتوقع	يتوقع
correct (adj)	مترادف	country side	dreams	أحلام	أحلام
correct (adj)	مترادف	routine	essay	مقال	مقال
correct (adj)	مترادف	reason	energy	طاقة	طاقة
correct (adj)	مترادف	information	mark	علامة	علامة
correct (adj)	مترادف	result	diary	يوميات	يوميات
correct (adj)	مترادف	thinking	final	نهائي	نهائي
correct (adj)	مترادف	whether	decision	قرار	قرار
correct (adj)	مترادف	events	behaviour	سلوك	سلوك / تصرف
correct (adj)	مترادف	organise	register	يسجل	يسجل
correct (adj)	مترادف	accept	avoid	يتجنب	يتجنب
correct (adj)	مترادف	weather	male	ذكر	ذكر

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning
burnout	إفتراس
well-being	سلاامة
stress	توتر
poor	ييس / يكشر
promote	يدفع / يوقى
frustrated	محبط
anxious	قلق
grateful	ممتن

Synonym
exhaustion - tiredness
welfare - soundness - good
pressure - tension - strain
frown - grimace
advance - upgrade - raise
disappointed - unfulfilled
afraid - nervous - scared
thankful - pleased

Antonym
refreshment - relaxation
suffering - misery - unhealthiness
comfort - consolation
laugh - smile
reduce - degrade - lower
pleased - content
bold - brave - confident
rude - ungrateful

3 Prepositions

concentrate	يركز على	on	aware	مدرك	of
focus	يركز على	on	afraid	خائف من	of
cope	يتعامل مع	with	think	يكره	about
deal	يتعامل مع	with	talk	يتحدث عن	about
happy	سعيد	with	know	يعرف عن	about
give	يتابع عن / يستسلم	in	reason	سبب	for
meet	يتقابل / يلتقي مع	with	ask	يسأل	for
stay	يسهر	in	dressed	يرتدي ملابس	in
good at	جيد في	at	write down	يكتب	down
clear off	يُصرف / يُقضى	at	at the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع	at
suffer from	يعاني من	from	at the bottom of	في قاع	of

4 Expressions & Idioms

making suggestions	تقديم الاقتراحات	have problems with	لا يوجد مشاكل في
go for a walk	يذهب للتجربة	make a study plan	يضع خطة للدراسة
in danger of	في خطر	get together	يجتمع
find it difficult to	يُعتبر من الصعب أن	cope with = keep up with	يتعامل مع / يتكيف مع
make notes	يُخذل قرارات	have an impact on	لها تأثير على
make decisions	يُخذل قرارات	for so long	لوقت طويل
take action	يُخذل إجراء	in order of priority	وفق الأولوية
a bit stressed	مضطرب قليلاً	pay attention to	يُنتبه لـ
sound like	يبدو مثل	that was your best	كان هذا أفضل ما لديك
make change	يغير	not get any worse	أن تسوء أكثر

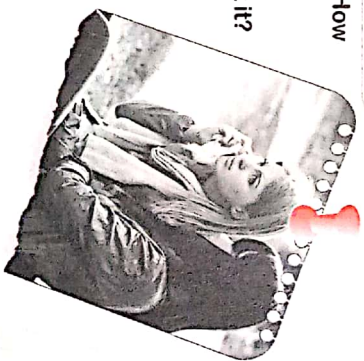
5 Derivatives

Verb	Noun	Adjective
trust	ثقة	trustworthy
exhaust	إرهاق	exhausted
experience	تجربة / خبرة	experienced
influence	تأثير	influential
imagine	خيال	imaginative
choose	اختيار	stressed
stress	توتر	stressful

Definitions

anxious / worried	أنيق / قلق	a situation where you can't do anything as you are tired and stressed
burnout	يُصرف / يُقضى	to leave a place quickly
clear off	يتألم	to deal with difficult situations or problems
cope with	مرفق	describing the feeling of being very tired
exhausted	تعب / يئس	to make an angry, unhappy or confused expression, moving your eyebrows
improve	يحسن	to make something better or to get better
mental health	الصحة العقلية	how a person thinks and the emotions they feel
poor	يئس / يشمئز	to push out your lower lip because you are annoyed or unhappy
promote	يرقي	to help something develop
scold	يربغ	to angrily criticise someone, especially a child, about something they've done
self-care	العناية بالذات	taking care of your body and how you feel
stress	توتر	continuous feelings of being very worried and scared about your life
suppose	يُتخاض	used to say something is true, although you are uncertain about it
time management	إدارة الوقت	organizing when you do things and for how long
well-being	سعادة / صحة / رفاهية	a contented state of being happy, healthy and prosperous

Listening



Hi Nadia. I haven't seen you for a long time. How are you?

Hi Leila. Thanks for asking. I'm a bit **stressed**.

Oh no! **Why don't you** sit down and tell me about it?

Well, I have three exams this week and don't know when I can **revise** because I have a big project for science, too. I also **promised** my **parents** I would help them in the shop in the evenings.

That sounds like a lot. Have you **considered** telling your parents you are stressed?

I don't want to worry them.

You could write down everything you have to do this week in order of priority and say 'no' to the things at the bottom of your list. Also, how about doing your revision while you are in the shop. It's usually quiet in the evenings, isn't it?

Have you **thought** about becoming a student counsellor? You're very good at giving advice!

Oh, thank you.

What is the message of the poem?

suppose
Phoebe Cary

- by **suppose** you're dressed for walking. And the rain comes pouring down, Will it
1- **clear off** any sooner Because you **scold** and **frown**?
2- And wouldn't it be nicer For you to smile than **pout**. And so make sunshine in the
house When there is none without?
3- And **suppose** the world don't please you. Nor the way some people do, Do you
think the whole creation Will be **altered** just for you?
4- And isn't it, my boy or girl, The wisest, bravest plan, Whatever comes, or doesn't
come, To do the best you can?

Read the advice from a teacher who helps
teenagers who are suffering from burnout

When I talk to teenagers who are
suffering from burnout, I start by talking
to them about the negative effects of
their mental health problems. It's a good
idea to ask how they're feeling, for
example, they may feel exhausted or
they may not have any time for self-care.
Then I ask them about their routine
because I want to find out how much
time they spend doing their homework
and how much time they spend on other
activities. After that, we can find out if
there's anything we can change, for
example to have better time
management. A final important thing to
look at is what activities the student
really enjoys. We can talk about these
and think about how the student can
make more time for them.



Read a short extract from George Mitchell's book

One way to help you deal with life's problems is to focus only on the things
you can change. There are many external factors which may influence how well
you can cope with a particular problem. However, you should accept that there
are some things you just do not have control over. It is not helpful to worry about
these things. For example, when it rains do you get stressed about getting wet?
Or do you buy a good raincoat to keep you warm and dry in bad weather? This is
an example of how you can find a quick and simple solution to what others might
see as a problem. This is also the first step to accepting change as something
normal. It is a simple way to make sure you remain positive when you face life's
difficulties.

7 Notice the Difference

responsibility	مسئولية	responsible	مسئول
promote	يرقي	get promoted (a promotion)	حصل على ترقية
poet	شاعر	poem	قصيدة شعرية
regular	منتظم	regularly	بانتظام
athletes	رياضيين	athletics	الرياضة
choose	يختار	choice	الخيار
other	آخر (جس)	another	آخر (مفرد)
alone	بفرد	lonely	يشتد بالوحدة
improve	يحسن	prove / proof	يثبت / دليل
influence	تأثير	influential	مؤثر / ذو نفوذ
find (found)	يجد	found (founded)	يؤسس

- 1 He was very in shaping the public opinion.
 A influence B fluency C influential D inflationary
- 2 He had a / an in shaping the public opinion.
 A influence B fluency C influential D inflationary
- 3 I don't believe that. What do you have that shows this is true?
 A proof B prove C approve D improve
- 4 Practice is the best way to your French.
 A prevent B provide C improve D import
- 5 He is an efficient employee, he deserves to get
 A promoted B promotion C devoted D coated
- 6 He is an efficient employee, he deserves to get a
 A promoted B promotion C devoted D coated
- 7 They opened a shelter to temporary housing for the city's homeless.
 A improve B proof C prove D provide
- 8 Both parents are equally for raising the children.
 A responsibility B responsible C responsibly D irresponsible
- 9 I take personal for what has happened.
 A responsibility B responsible C responsibly D irresponsible
- 10 I've been writing short stories and for years.
 A poets B poems C rhymes D artists
- 11 These river banks have inspired for many centuries.
 A poets B poems C poetry D verses
- 12 The company holds meetings with employees.
 A regularly B gradual C gradually D regular
- 13 We meet to discuss our daily problems.
 A regularly B gradual C gradually D regular
- 14 It was discovered that three of our Olympic had taken drugs.
 A athlete B athletes C athletic D athletics
- 15 There are several different options you can
 A choose B chose C chosen D choice

She faced the stark of backing the new plan or losing her job.
 A chose B chosen C choice D choice

She stayed there for a week all and then went back to the centre.
 A alone B lonely C lonely D only

He took on many workers.
 A Founded B Found C Founding D Founding

stress, stressed & stressful

stress مضطرب / متوتر
 stressed مضطرب / متوتر
 stressful مضطرب / متوتر

Yoga is a very effective technique for combating stress.
 I feel less stressed since I've been working
 She's very good at coping in stressful situations.

always eat when I feel
 A stress B stressed C stressful D stressful

Exercise is the best way to get rid of
 A stress B stressed C stressful D stressful

Moving to a new house is a very experience.
 A stress B stressed C stressful D stressful

Janet's been under a lot of since her mother's illness.
 A stress B stressed C stressful D stressful

She's been feeling very since she started her new job.
 A stress B stressed C stressful D stressful

Don't get confused

Synonyms & Antonyms

- Worried and anxious are
 A verbs B opposites C antonyms D synonyms
- Innovation and creation are
 A different meaning B opposites C synonyms D antonyms
- In their little boat they planned to voyage to distant lands. Distant is the synonym of
 A remote B nearby C close D near
- The accident left him with permanent brain damage. The antonym of "permanent" is
 A endless B constant C temporary D continuous
- He's constantly changing his mind. The synonym of "constantly" is
 A rarely B occasionally C hardly D frequently
- She got some books out of the library and immersed herself in history and culture.
 Immerse here means
 A avoid B avoid C hate D interest
- object
 A object B avoid C hate D interest
- It will be very inconvenient for me to have no car. The word 'inconvenient' here can be replaced by
 A suitable B unsuitable C acceptable D reasonable
- Don't get confused
- Prepositions, Expressions & Idioms
- I hope I have the right decision to improve my life style.
 A done B made C seen D been

- 46 Stress is strongly to long work hours. **connect**
- 47 I decided to concentrate all my efforts finding somewhere to live. **for**
- 48 is the synonym of "influence". (choose two) **Affect Effect**
- 49 Will the prison system the increasing numbers of prisoners? (choose two) **Effectively cope up with**
- 50 My family an established company 50 years ago. (choose two) **found founded**
- 51 It took to answer the questions. **a quiet long time**
- 52 Teachers should their students to take part in school activities. **encourage**
- 53 Each exercise on a different grammar point. **focuses**
- 54 My dad recommends that Sally exercises to lose weight. **not doing**
- 55 Are you capable of decisions on your own? **making**
- 56 Every time I a suggestion at work, my boss overrides it. **get**
- 57 We're going to talk to a 15-old boy called Ali. **years'**
- 58 We used to together and discuss our problems. **set**
- 59 Don't spend too much time computer games. **to play**
- 60 Have you spending the weekend in the country? **agreed**
- 61 I want to catch with my classmates, I need to study a lot this weekend. **on**
- 62 Mental exhaustion and loss of energy are symptoms of **burnout**
- 63 is how good you feel in your body and how happy you are. **Self-care**
- 64 It's about allowing kids to express feelings and through art. **emotions**
- 65 You are that you lived by the sea, what would you do every day? **Stress**
- 66 You are to pass a driving test before you get a licence. **seemed**
- 67 exercise can protect you against heart disease. **Mental**
- 68 His mood suddenly and he seemed a little annoyed. **altered**

Exercises on Vocabulary

- 69 Passengers were asked to their own suitcases before they were put on the plane. **pour**
- 70 include answering the phone and dealing with customer enquiries. **responsibilities**
- 71 They say that laughing is good for your mental **health**
- 72 Seeing her grandchildren gave her a sense of **well-being**
- 73 We have found there is much more and sickness among those who don't get help. **health**
- 74 is the most aspect of your job? **stressed**
- 75 It is not useful to divide schoolchildren into separate **categories**
- 76 The exercises are designed to and tone your leg muscles. **stretch**
- 77 She feared she wouldn't be able to with two new babies. **worry**
- 78 The doctor suggested that I might like to see a to help me deal with stress better. **lawyer**
- 79 To is to push out your lower lip because you are annoyed or unhappy. **pour**
- 80 The teacher at me, annoyed, and drew her red pen firmly across the page. **scolded**
- 81 Paying attention to includes nutrition, rest and physical appearance. strategies. **self-dependence**
- 82 Students are understandably about getting work after graduation. **anxious**
- 83 I was under from my parents to become a teacher. **pressure**
- 84 The study beyond doubt the effectiveness of the new drug. **scolded**
- 85 The children ran round and round the playground until they were **exhausted**
- 86 We should allow kids to express their feelings and through art. **emotionless**
- 87 He's intelligent, but poor time is limiting his success. **burnout**
- 88 The plant fiber has incredible strength and to withstand air pressure. **resilience**
- 89 The incident has caused enormous and anxiety to my family. **factor**
- 90 Our parents were strict and we were frequently for our bad behaviour. **pleased**
- 91 The sweat was down her face by the end of the race. **scolding**
- 92 He as soon as he heard the police siren. **cleared up**

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| can make you feel relaxed or full of energy. | Penicillin | Endorphin | Exhaustion |
| They make decisions about various matters of | important | importantly | boring |
| Many parents find it hard to relate to their children when they are | emotions | teenagers | factors |
| I had a pretty unpleasant at the dentist's. | expert | exports | experience |
| He hung a on the door of the shop that said it would reopen at 11. | sign | sigh | sin |
| The about whether he is innocent or guilty rests with the court. | statue | solution | chemical |
| This cream is for use only. It must not be put inside the body. | worrying | internal | external |
| My grandmother had a strong on my early childhood. | influence | affect | efficient |
| He wouldn't take just any book. He had to have this one! | public | worried | particular |
| The hotel's owners were facing financial | poems | export | problem |
| You can post your relationship status on your Facebook | picture | profile | alarm |
| His son is being trained to take of the family business. | responsible | cause | suppose |
| When did you first get interested in, and why did you specialize in long jump? | medicine | athletics | social media |
| It's impossible to carry on a with all this noise going on! | stress | exhaustion | burnout |
| I sent him a reminding him about the meeting. | memorial | tax | memo |
| More than 85,000 of the magazine sold within three weeks. | copies | counsellors | solutions |
| The police are still trying to establish the of the fire. | robbery | cause | coast |
| I tried taking tablets for the headache but they didn't have any | affect | efficient | surprise |
| I could feel them me with their eyes. | feeding | following | controlling |
| I was merely questioning we have the money to fund such a project. | whether | worried | without |
| Looking and confident, the president answered questions from the press. | sadness | relaxing | relaxed |
| Farmers are urged to reduce their use of and work with nature to combat pests. | chemist | chemistry | chemicals |
| Air is usually high in good weather and low in bad weather. | pressure | leisure | treasure |

Making suggestions

عمل
الاقتراحاتالاقتراح
Suggestion

How about... (V + ing) ...?

What about... (V + ing) ...?

I suggest ... (V + ing) ...

Have you considered + ing?

Have you thought about + ing?

Let's ... (inf.) ...

Why don't we (inf.) ...?

You could + ... inf.

You should + ... inf.

We shall + ... inf.

Agreeing and disagreeing

الموافقة
Agreeing

That's a good idea.

That sounds fine.

That's what I think.

Fine by me.

الرفض
disagreeing

Sorry, I'm not very keen.

Sorry, I'm busy.

I'm not sure about that.

I'm not very interested.

Study these examples carefully

- You suggest having dinner at a restaurant.
Let's have dinner at a restaurant.
- Your friend suggested going to the cinema. You disagree.
Sorry, I'm busy.
- You suggest a solution to the problem of traffic in Cairo.
How about setting up new roads and bridges?
- Seif suggested playing chess but you aren't interested. State another thing.
I'm not very interested. I'd prefer to go for a walk.

I wish I had + P.P

I regret + V + ing

I should have + P.P

الحالة الثالثة If

I wish I had studied hard last year.

I regret not studying hard last year.

I should have studied hard last year.

If I had studied hard last year, I'd have passed.

should have + P.P. OR

could have + P.P.

should have

shouldn't have

P.P.

ought to have

ought not to have

P.P.

You shouldn't have wasted your time.

You lost your bag. You ought to have been more careful.

Uses

الاستخدامات

- She should have put her phone down.
Should you have called your grandparents yesterday?

١ لتجديد عن الندم في الماضي

- He failed in his exam. He should have studied hard.

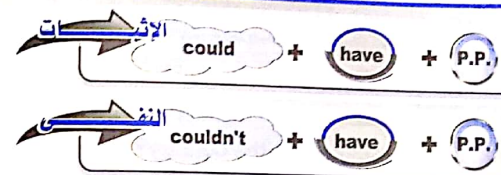
١ لتوجيه اللوم

- They should have arrived by now.

٢ لعمل توقع

- She shouldn't have got upset.

٣ عند قول ان شيئاً ما في الماضي لم يكن فكرة جيدة



Uses

الاستخدامات

- تستخدم للتعبير عن حدث كان الفاعل يستطيع القيام به في الماضي لكنه لم يفعل.
She could have called and spoken to Mona.
What could she have said to her friend?
I could have come to the party but I wasn't interested.
- عند قول ان شيئاً ما لم يكن ممكناً في الماضي.
She couldn't have been at the supermarket at 8.00, because she was in the café.
- تستخدم للتعبير عن استنتاج كان محتمل الحدوث في الماضي.
I couldn't find my wallet. I could have forgotten it at home.
- تستخدم للتعبير عن استنتاج مستبعد في الماضي.
He failed in all his exams. He couldn't have been a clever student.
- تستخدم للتعبير عن تخيل حدث أو موقف كان من الممكن حدوثه في الماضي لكنه لم يحدث.
He studied quite well. He could have passed.

لاحظ الفرق بين:

should have (+) p.p. تستخدم (should have + p.p.) لتوجيه اللوم.

could have (+) p.p. تستخدم (could have + p.p.) للتعبير عن إمكانية لم تتحقق في الماضي.

9 You **should have come** early. You wasted a lot of time on your way.

10 Have you ever said something to a friend that you **shouldn't have said**?

11 What **should** you **have said**?

12 You **could have come** early but you didn't.

13 **Could** you **have worked** harder last week?

14 What **could** you **have done**?

لاحظ الفرق بين:

should (+) inf. تستخدم (should + inf. = ought to + inf.) في النصيحة و لتقديم اقتراحات وعمل توصيات.

could (+) inf. تستخدم (could + inf. = (was-were) able to = managed to = succeeded in) للتعبير عن المقدرة في الماضي:

15 Children **shouldn't** take candy from strangers.

16 What **should** I wear?

17 She **shouldn't** waste her time during final exams.

18 I **could** sing but I **couldn't** swim.

19 I **managed to** pass all my exams but I **wasn't able to** join the college I wanted.

Exercises on Structure

- 1 Have you _____ spending the weekend in the country?
- a considered b thought c deeded d agreed
- 2 When you are worried about things; it is best to concentrate on the things you _____ control.
- a would b might c can d have
- 3 You _____ your father yesterday, the problem was too serious for you to solve alone.
- a should consult b should have consulted c didn't have to consult d shouldn't have consulted
- 4 You could _____ asked me for help if you were feeling so stressed!
- a has b having c had d have
- 5 You look exhausted! I think you should consider _____ to bed earlier.
- a to go b of going c going d go
- 6 Why don't you _____ a diary to help you plan your work?
- a using b to use c to using d use
- 7 You couldn't have _____ any more than you did. That was your best.
- a do b done c doing d did
- 8 I should have obeyed my mother. This sentence expresses _____.
- a suggestion b good idea c regret d possibility
- 9 You should have done your homework yesterday. This expresses _____.
- a blame b wish c advice d deduction
- 10 He failed in all his exams. He _____ a clever student.
- a couldn't have been b can have been c shouldn't have been d has been

- He failed in his exam. He _____ hard.
- a shouldn't have studied b should have studied c mustn't have studied d must have studied
- 2 Do you mind if we meet up after school? This expresses _____.
- a suggestion b good idea c regret d possibility
- 3 Have you thought about _____ more exercise?
- a taking b take c to taking d to take
- 4 What about _____ with the most important things first?
- a start b starting c starts d started
- 5 You look very tired. I think you should _____ gone to bed earlier last night.
- a have b to have c having d has
- 6 You _____ have exceeded the speed limit. Now, you have to pay a fine.
- a could b couldn't c shouldn't d should
- 7 What _____ yesterday to avoid making that bad mistake? I feel sorry now!
- a did I have to do b should I have done c should I do d I should have done
- 8 He _____ studied the lesson well; he answered all the questions wrong.
- a could have b must have c shouldn't have d couldn't have
- 9 You could _____ together and help each other.
- a study b studying c to study d studies
- 10 Have you considered _____ to music before going to bed?
- a to listen b listens c listening d listen
- 11 You shouldn't have _____ TV so late last night!
- a to watch b watching c watched d watches
- 12 You should _____ to learn better time management skills.
- a tried b trying c to try d try
- 13 You could have _____ 'no' to playing on the school basketball team.
- a saying b been saying c said d say
- 14 Ali suggested _____ dinner at the restaurant close to my house.
- a having b to have c to be having d have had
- 15 I didn't know you were in my city yesterday, you _____ me!
- a could phone b should have phoned c should phone d would have phoned
- 16 I _____ downloaded that program. Now I have a virus on my laptop.
- a can't have b could have c shouldn't have d will have
- 17 Ali _____ been unkind to his sister, Aya. He knew she would be upset.
- a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
- 18 Why _____ some snacks with you, so you aren't so hungry?
- a you don't take b you don't taking c don't you take d don't you take
- 19 Have you considered _____ to your family about your feelings?
- a about talking b to talk c talk d talking
- 20 Have you thought _____ to your family about your feelings?
- a about talking b to talk c talk d talking
- 21 How _____ to some music to help you to relax?
- a about listen b about listening c listen d listening
- 22 I regret wasting my time. This means _____.
- a I should have wasted my time b I wish I had wasted my time c I shouldn't waste my time d I wish I hadn't wasted my time
- 23 How do you _____ to work in this heat without air conditioning?
- a manage b succeed c able d capable

- GIANTS
- 154
1. You shouldn't have made that mistake. I wish you making that mistake.
 a will avoid b avoided c have avoided d had avoided
2. You shouted at your sister. It was the wrong thing to do.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
3. You the boat if you had been here at one o'clock, but it's gone now and it's too late.
 a should catch b could have caught c shouldn't have caught d could catch
4. He been a great doctor. He had the ability but he didn't want to work hard.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
5. There were drops of water in the streets. It have rained last night.
 a could b should c couldn't d mustn't
6. The boys to have made so much noise in the library.
 a ought b should c ought not d must not
7. You shouldn't television for so long. Your eyes are so red!
 a have watched b have watch c to have watched d watched
8. How saying no more often?
 a out b about c over d well
9. What sport four times a week instead of six?
 a about done b about do c out doing d about doing
10. Have you to bed a bit earlier?
 a considered going b consider going c considered to going d considered to go
11. Why don't you studying for that exam in February?
 a start b started c starting d starts
12. You do your homework with other students.
 a can't have b should have c could d could have
13. You your revision. It is my advice.
 a should plan b may plan c should have planned d might plan
14. Why you come with us to the cinema?
 a don't b didn't c weren't d aren't
15. You taken more breaks.
 a should b ought have c ought to d should have
16. If you give me some money, I to go shopping.
 a can b could c will be able d will can
17. Let's go to the club. "This sentence is a kind of a/an
 a offer b request c suggestion d order
18. "Let's get something to eat," he said. - He suggested something to eat.
 a getting b to get c he would get d they must get
19. He said, "Let's sing." - He singing.
 a suggested b advised c warned d wondered
20. He said, "If I were you, I would study hard." - He me to study hard.
 a denied b advised c warned d accused
21. He said, "Why don't you watch a new film?" - He watching a new film.
 a denied b apologised c blamed d suggested
22. He said, "Let's go for a walk." - He suggested that we for a walk.
 a go b gone c going d goes
23. All the pupils understood the lesson yesterday, it difficult.
 a must be b can't have been c could be d can't be
24. He been lazy. She neglected all her lessons so her teacher punished her.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have

- GIANTS
- 155
1. I am broken. I
 a must b may c might d should
2. Hamid in the club last night: he was busy working in his office.
 a shouldn't have been b could have been c couldn't have been d must have been
3. His health has got worse. He to hospital last week, but he was careless.
 a should have gone b had to go c shouldn't have gone d must have gone
4. You safety rules to avoid the infection you got last month.
 a should have followed b shouldn't have followed c didn't have to follow d had to follow
5. We meat when we went to the market; it was possible, but we preferred to buy fish.
 a shouldn't have bought b could have bought c couldn't have bought d needn't buy
6. She met Ayman in the club yesterday because he was ill.
 a should have b have c could have d couldn't have
7. I travelled by train. I by car, but I felt tired.
 a had to travel b could have traveled c might have traveled d have to travel
8. In the past, women do certain jobs.
 a can't b will c shall d couldn't
9. I missed the first lecture; I up late last night.
 a should have stayed b could have stayed c shouldn't have stayed d needn't stay
10. Hamid was working with me all day, so you seen him at the park.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
11. Kamal helped Ali, but he didn't because they aren't friends anymore.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
12. Thank you. It's a fantastic gift, but you spent so much money on me.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
13. When I was younger I stay up all night and not get tired.
 a could b can c was d managed
14. I gone to bed earlier last night. I'm really tired today.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
15. I practised playing the piano last week, but I was lazy and now I regret it.
 a could have b couldn't have c shouldn't have d should have
16. The car broke down again; it repaired well yesterday.
 a can't have be b can't have c mustn't have been d couldn't have been
17. I tried hard to repair my car, but I , so I got a mechanic to check it.
 a was able to b had to c can't d couldn't
18. You put your coat on the floor. Now it's dirty!
 a ought to b mightn't have c shouldn't have d mustn't have
19. A: Ali fell off his bike this morning. He hurt his head. B: He been more careful.
 a might have b ought not to have c must have d should have
20. A small cat had somehow surviving the fire.
 a managed to b succeeded in c was able d could
21. I am unable to take photos now. I wish I my mobile phone at home.
 a won't forget b hadn't forgotten c haven't forgotten d didn't forget
22. I regret breaking that mirror. I wish I
 a hadn't been careful b had been careful c was careful d wasn't careless
23. I regret starting to smoke; I wish I smoking.
 a hadn't started b wouldn't start c didn't start d can't start



- 1 go out tonight.
a **Let's** b **How about** c **Let us** d **Can**
نستخدم **let's** للإقتراح في حالة وجود مصدر و صيغة جملة و ليس سؤال.
- 2 I missed the train, I up earlier.
a **shouldn't have got** b **should have got** c **shouldn't get** d **could get**
نقار هنا **should have** لأن الجملة تعبر عن ندم في الماضي حيث فاتته القطار.
- 3 Have you considered your English?
a **improve** b **to improve** c **to improving** d **improving**
لاحظ استخدام **ing** بعد الاقتراح المنتهي بـ **consider**.
- 4 They suggested that Ali lunch with them.
a **had** b **having** c **have** d **has**
لاحظ إذا جاءت جملة بعد **suggest** فإن الفعل يأتي في المصدر أو **should** متبوعة بالمصدر.
- 5 They suggested lunch with them.
a **had** b **having** c **have** d **has**
بينما لو جاء الفعل بعد **suggest** مباشرة فإننا نستخدم **ing**.
- 6 You that car when you had enough money.
a **shouldn't buy** b **should have to buy** c **ought to have bought** d **should buy**
لاحظ استخدام **ought to have / should have** ويأتي بعدهم تصريف ثالث للتعبير عن اللوم في الماضي.
- 7 You this car when you have enough money.
a **shouldn't buy** b **should have to buy** c **ought to have bought** d **should buy**
بينما في حالة النصيحة في المضارع نستخدم **ought to / should** و يأتي بعدهم الفعل في المصدر.
- 8 You could go to Alex this summer. It is really nice, "could" here expresses.....
a **suggestion** b **regret** c **permission** d **request**
لاحظ أن **could** هنا تعبر عن الاقتراح.
- 9 I wish I my money. I should have been more careful.
a **wouldn't waste** b **didn't waste** c **hadn't wasted** d **wasted**
لاحظ استخدام الماضي التام بعد **wish** وذلك للتعبير عن الندم في الماضي.
- 10 How about a film together?
a **watch** b **we watch** c **to watch** d **watching**
لاحظ استخدام **ing** بعد **How about / What about**.
- 11 I regret him my phone. I shouldn't have lent him my phone.
a **lending** b **that I lend** c **had lent** d **to lending**
لاحظ استخدام **ing** بعد **regret** عندما نعبر عن الندم على شيء حدث بالفعل في الماضي.
- 12 Why don't you a smartphone?
a **buying** b **to buy** c **buy** d **bought**
نقار هنا فعل في المصدر بدون **to** بعد **Why don't you** للتعبير عن الاقتراح.

Writing Vocabulary

e-mail	الرسالة الالكترونية	formal language	اللغة الرسمية	advice	نصيحة
sender (From)	المرسل	informal language	اللغة غير الرسمية	blame	لوم
receiver=recipient(To)	المُرسل إليه	messaging language	لغة المراسلة	regret	ندم
subject (About)	الموضوع	slang	اللغة العامية	wishing	تمني
greeting / salutation	التحية	user name	الاسم قبل @ / اسم المستخدم	possibility	الاحتمال
closing	الخاتمة	domain name	اسم بعد @ / اسم النطاق	probability	الاحتمال
signature / sign-off	التوقيع	password	الرقم السري	suggestion	الاقتراح
header	الرأس			necessity	الضرورة
footer	التذييل			prohibition	المنع
wishing	التمني			abbreviation	اختصار

urgent	عاجل	growth	نمو / تطور / تكاثر	hardships	الصعاب
press	صحافة / يضغط	deterioration	تدهور	unity	وحدة
trust	ثقة / يثق	harmful to	ضار لـ	treat	يعالج / يعامل
contribute to	يساهم في	devote	يكرس	require	يحتاج
heritage	تراث	hard currency	العملة الصعبة	poverty	الفقر
sacrifice	يضحى به / تضحية	conference	مؤتمر	threaten	يهدد
reject	يبدى / يشجب	support	يساند / تأييد	glories	امجاد
cope with	يساير / يواجه	suffer from	يعاني من	eliminate	يزيل / يتخلص من
monuments	أثار	lead to	يؤدي إلى	advanced	متقدم
belonging	الانتماء	seek to	تسعى إلى	create	يخلق / ينشأ

my heart was set on	قلبي متعلق بـ	from now on	من الآن فصاعدا	nasty	قذر / سي
		suspect	مشتببه / يشبه	scared	مرعوب
proof	دليل	hammer	مطرقة / يطرق	skin	جلد
upset	مستاء	lawyer	محامي	worth	يستحق
property	ملكية	private	خاص	effort	مجهود
		expectations	آمال / توقعات		

أحرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب المراجعات للالتحاق العامة

للتحميل

Mail Contacts Calendar Notepad

Send Save as a Draft Cancel

Insert addresses (separated by commas) Remove Bcc

To: Mohamed@mail.com

Cc: Karim@mail.com

Bcc:

Subject:

Attach Files Plain Text

Hi Mohamed,

I wanted to write because I've noticed that you don't seem to be your normal self at the moment. You used to have so much energy, but now you look exhausted a lot of the time at school. I think I can understand how you're feeling because I was suffering from a lot of stress last year too. I couldn't cope with all of the homework I had. Instead of doing the work, I used to just sit at my desk and worry about it for hours. I remember that I was exhausted all the time and my teachers weren't very happy with my schoolwork. Time management was something I didn't know anything about back then, but I asked my sister for help and she showed me how to plan my study time better.

Is there something that you're worrying about which is stopping you getting to sleep? Or maybe you're doing too many things at the moment. Everyone suffers from stress and finds it difficult to cope with life sometimes, so don't worry about it. When you understand that, you can start to identify the reasons for your problems.

Why don't you think about what is happening in your life at the moment? Is there anything that you're spending too much time on? How often do you make the time to do something you really enjoy? We could get together to have a talk about what's going on if you want. Just let me know when.

Talk soon,
Karim

The description of the situation

the email he wrote



I have moved house and school and it's had an impact on my well-being.

What advice can you give?

I have just started doing sport to calm down because recently I've been quite angry. We have just moved to a new city because of my dad's new job. I had to leave all my best friends, the athletics club I was in and all this happened during an important year at school. I want to study medicine, so I have to get good results in my exams. I often get angry about small things.



I am very worried about passing all my exams and although I can't spend much time with friends. I still follow what they are doing on social media.

What advice can you give?

For the last few weeks, I've been feeling like I can't cope with everything in my life. My friends are getting great marks at school and after school they meet up. But I don't have time to join them. On social media they always upload photos and videos of themselves having fun in the park and around town. I don't know how they find the time to do all these things and study too.



I think it's important to know what is happening in the world, whether it's good or bad.

What advice can you give?

I like to know what is happening in the world and I have set up my phone to send me news alerts. Recently though, there have been so many problems happening around the world and it's making me feel stressed. It's having a big impact on my well-being. I often feel quite anxious and don't want to leave the house.

يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص الذي أرسل الرسالة
From: Ahmed 2020@yahoo.com
 الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)
 الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

يكتب هنا عنوان البريد الإلكتروني للشخص المرسل إليه الرسالة
To: Ibrahim 2021@yahoo.com
 الجزء الذي يسبق @ يسمى (user name)
 الجزء الذي يتبع @ يسمى (domain name)

يكتب هنا موضوع الرسالة الإلكترونية
Subject (About): Good news
 لابد أن يصاب اسم الموضوع بشكل جيد و واضح و مختصر
 ليشرح المستلم علي فتح الرسالة

تختلف التحية باختلاف نوع اليميل فهناك :
 اليميل الرسمي : وهو ايميل يرسل الى جهة رسمية (عمل / دراسة / شكوى /)
 اليميل الغير الرسمي : وهو ايميل يرسل الى جهة غير رسمية (صديق / اقارب /)

formal email	informal email
Dear , Dear Sir, Dear Madam,	Hi , Hello , Hey,

formal email	informal email
لا تستخدم اختصارات لا تستخدم كلمات مختصرة لا تستخدم صيغة الأمر	يمكننا استخدام مقدمة للترحيب يمكننا استخدام الاختصارات الكلمات المختصرة وصيغة الأمر

formal email	informal email
Yours sincerely, Yours faithfully, Best wishes,	Bye, See you later, See you soon,

يمكننا توقيع الرسائل الإلكترونية الغير رسمية باسم المرسل.
 لكن رسائل البريد الإلكتروني الرسمية أو التجارية بها أقسام
 توقيع تتضمن شركة المرسل ومنصبه و شعار الشركة.

الأجزاء الرئيسية
 لرسالة البريد
 الإلكتروني

المرسل
 Sender
 (From line)

المستلم
 Recipient
 (To line)

شريط الموضوع
 Subject
 Line

التحية
 Salutation
 / Greeting

الموضوع
 Body

الخاتمة
 Closing

التوقيع
 Signature

is a digital message.

1. An is a digital message.
 a) letter b) essay c) email d) paragraph
2. "From: Ahmed 2020@yahoo.com" This email account refers to
 a) recipient b) receiver c) addressee d) sender
3. "To: Ali 2021@yahoo.com" This email account refers to
 a) recipient b) transmitter c) address line d) sender
4. "About: good news" This field refers to
 a) subject b) receiver c) addressee d) sender
5. "To: Ali 2021@yahoo" Ali 2021 is called
 a) title b) domain name c) nick name d) user name
6. In an informal email, you CAN'T conclude it with
 a) Bye b) Yours sincerely c) See you later d) See you soon
7. In an e-mail, the line is where you type what the e-mail is about.
 a) to b) subject c) attachment d) from
8. One can close an informal email with " "
 a) Bye b) Yours sincerely c) Yours faithfully d) Best wishes
9. In an informal email, you can conclude with
 a) Bye b) See you later c) Yours sincerely d) a & b
10. Messaging language doesn't require rules of writing.
 a) formal b) informal c) former d) comfortable
11. In a formal email, you can conclude with
 a) See you soon b) See you later c) Yours sincerely d) Bye
12. A header is part of an email that contains the address of the
 a) article b) sender c) recipient d) b & c
13. When writing a formal email, which of the following greetings wouldn't be acceptable?
 a) To whom it may concern b) Dear Sir c) Hi d) Dear Madame
14. What goes into the "To" line?
 a) The name of the person that you are sending the Email to
 b) The Email address of the person that you are writing to.
 c) Your name. d) Your Email address.
15. If you close your email with "Yours sincerely", you must have opened it with
 a) Dear Mr., b) Dear Mum, c) Dear Hazem, d) Hi
16. If you open your email with "Dear Sir/Madam, you should close it by using
 a) Take care b) Bye c) See you soon d) Respectfully
17. In the "Subject" line of an email, we write
 a) who will receive the email b) why we send the email
 c) who will read the email d) who will send the email
18. In informal emails, it's NOT necessary to
 a) write your signature b) write the recipient's email address
 c) use correct grammar and punctuation d) close your email
19. If you want to congratulate a close friend on his birthday online, you send a/an
 a) formal essay b) informal email
 c) formal email d) informal paragraph

- 1 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a You should buy this car. It is a waste of money.
 b You shouldn't to buy this car. It is a waste of money.
 c You should have bought this car. It is a waste of money.
 d You shouldn't have bought this car. It is a waste of money.
- 2 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I wish I had had the chance to meet him tomorrow.
 b I wish I had had the chance to meet him yesterday.
 c I wish I have had the chance to meet him tomorrow.
 d I wish I could have the chance to meet him yesterday.
- 3 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a Let us meet up tomorrow at 7.
 b Let's meeting up tomorrow at 7.
 c Let's meet up tomorrow at 7.
 d Let's meeting up tomorrow at 7.
- 4 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a She suggested me to buy this book.
 b She suggested that I bought this book.
 c She suggested me to buying this book.
 d She suggested that I should buy this book.
- 5 We should go to the cinema tonight, "should" here expresses.....
 a suggestion b advice c regret d permission
- 6 You should study hard, "should" here expresses.....
 a suggestion b advice c regret d permission
- 7 All should have called her yesterday. This expresses.....
 a advice b suggestion c blame d recommendation
- 8 Have you considered having lunch out tonight? "consider" can be replaced by.....
 a understand b realise c think of d recognise
- 9 I could have travelled by car, but I travelled by train. This shows.....
 a suggestion b regret c ability in the past d possibility in the past
- 10 I should have studied hard last year. This expresses.....
 a advice b suggestion c blame d regret
- 11 Samira said, "Why don't we travel to Alexandria by train?" This means.....
 a Samira insisted on travelling to Alexandria by train.
 b Samira suggested travelling to Alexandria by train.
 c Samira asked why we hadn't travelled to Alexandria by train.
 d Samira asked why hadn't we travelled to Alexandria by train.
- 12 Which of the following sentences shows regret?
 a I shouldn't have wasted my time watching too much TV.
 b I should have wasted my time watching too much TV.
 c I should waste my time watching too much TV.
 d I had to waste my time watching too much TV.
- 13 Which of the following sentences shows suggestion?
 a You shouldn't spend the weekend with us.
 b You should have spent the weekend with us.
 c Why didn't you spend the weekend with us?
 d Why don't you spend the weekend with us?

Development of industry and agriculture is our only hope for increasing the national income and raising the standard of living for all members of the society.

- a تنمية الصناعة والثقافة أملنا الوحيد لزيادة الدخل القومي ورفع مستوى المعيشة لجميع أفراد المجتمع.
 b تنمية الصناعة والزراعة أملنا الوحيد لزيادة الدخل القومي ورفع مستوى المعيشة لجميع أفراد المجتمع.
 c تنمية الصناعة والزراعة أملنا الوحيد لزيادة الدخل الدولي ورفع مستوى المعيشة لجميع أفراد المجتمع.
 d تنمية الصناعة والزراعة أملنا الوحيد لزيادة الدخل القومي ورفع مستوى المعيشة لجميع أفراد المجتمع.

Civilized societies make great efforts to overcome the problem of illiteracy to push the wheel of development, progress and stability.

- a المجتمعات المتحضرة تبذل جهودا كبيرة للتغلب على مشكلة الأمية لدفع عجلة التنمية والتقدم والاستقرار.
 b المجتمعات المتحضرة تبذل جهودا كبيرة للتغلب على مشكلة التعليم لدفع عجلة التنمية والتقدم والاستقرار.
 c المجتمعات المتحضرة تبذل جهودا كبيرة للتغلب على مشكلة الأمية لتسحب عجلة التنمية والتقدم والاستقرار.
 d المجتمعات المتحضرة تبذل جهودا كبيرة للتغلب على مشكلة الأمية لدفع عجلة التنمية والتقدم والاستقرار.

You should define your goal yourself, and not be distracted by anything else. Also, don't waste your effort in useless things.

- a عليك أن تحدد هدفك بنفسك ، ولا تشتت انتباهك بأي شيء آخر. أيضا ، لا تضيع مجهودك في أشياء عديمة الفائدة.
 b عليك أن تتحدد هدفك بنفسك ، وتشتت انتباهك بأي شيء آخر. أيضا ، لا تضيع مجهودك في أشياء عديمة الفائدة.
 c عليك أن تتحدد هدفك بنفسك ، ولا تشتت انتباهك بأي شيء آخر. أيضا ، لا تسرف مجهودك في أشياء عديمة الفائدة.
 d عليك أن تتحدد هدفك بنفسك ، ولا تشتت انتباهك بأي شيء آخر. أيضا ، لا تضيع مجهودك في أشياء عديمة الفائدة.

Water will become one of our most serious problems. Demand for water will increase greatly in the coming years.

- a أصبح الماء من أخطر مشاكلنا. سيزداد الطلب على المياه بشكل كبير في السنوات القادمة.
 b سيصبح الماء من أخطر مشاكلنا. سيزداد الأمر على المياه بشكل كبير في السنوات القادمة.
 c سيصبح الماء من أخطر مشاكلنا. سيزداد الطلب على المياه بشكل كبير في السنوات القادمة.
 d أصبح الماء من أخطر مشاكلنا. سيزداد الطلب على المياه بشكل كبير في السنوات الماضية.

Social networking sites are among the most remarkable achievements of the modern technology, but they have some serious drawbacks that must be avoided.

- a تعد مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من أبرز إنجازات التقنية الحديثة، حيث لها بعض السلبيات الخطيرة التي يجب تجنبها.
 b تعد مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من أبرز إنجازات التقنية الحديثة، لكن لها بعض السلبيات الخطيرة التي يمكن تجنبها.
 c تعد مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من أبرز إنجازات التقنية الحديثة، لكن لها بعض السلبيات الجادة التي يجب تجنبها.
 d تعد مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي من أبرز إنجازات التقنية الحديثة، لكن لها بعض السلبيات الخطيرة التي يجب تجنبها.

Smoking is a bad habit that destroys health, so smoking is not allowed in public places, where smokers cause harm to themselves and others.

- a التدخين عادة سيئة تدمر الصحة حيث يسمح بالتدخين في الأماكن العامة حيث يتسبب المدخنون في الإضرار بأنفسهم وبالأخرين.
 b التدخين عادة سيئة تدمر الصحة فلا يسمح بالتدخين في الأماكن العامة حيث يتسبب المدخنون في الإضرار بأنفسهم وبالأخرين.
 c التدخين عادة سيئة تدمر الصحة فلا يسمح بالتدخين في الأماكن العامة حيث يتسبب المدخنون في الإضرار بأنفسهم فقط.
 d التدخين عادة سيئة تدمر الصحة فلا يسمح بالتدخين في الأماكن الخاصة حيث يتسبب المدخنون في الإضرار بأنفسهم وبالأخرين.

عندما تعطى شخصاً تعليماً جيداً، فأنت تساعد أيضاً على التفكير والإبداع ليكون مواطناً صالحاً.

- When you give a person a well education, you also help him to think and create to be a good citizen.
- When you give a person a good education, you also help him thinking and create to be a good citizen.
- When you give a person a good education, you also help him to think and create to be a good citizen.
- When you give a person a good education, you also help him to think and create for be a good citizen.

عندما تعطي وعداً لشخص فلا يجب أن تخلفه ولا تخاف أن تقول الحقيقة.

- When you do a promise to someone, you should not break it, and do not be afraid to tell the truth.
- When you make a promise to someone, you should not break it, and do not be afraid to tell the truth.
- When you make a promise to someone, you should not break it, and do not be frighten to tell the truth.
- When you make a promise to someone, you should break it, and do not be afraid to tell the truth.

تحتاج كل الكائنات وخاصة الإنسان إلى التعاون فيما بينها لتحقيق ما تريد والوصول إلى الأمان والاستقرار.

- All creatures needs to cooperate with each other to achieve what they want and to reach safety and stability.
- All creatures need to cooperate with each another to achieve what they want and to reach safe and stability.
- All creatures need to cooperate with each other to achieve what they want and to reach safety and stability.
- All creatures need to cooperate with each other to achieve what they want and to reach to safe and stability.

قد تجعل التكنولوجيا الشباب أقل نشاطاً من الناحية البدنية. وقد يتسبب الضوء الذي يأتي من الأجهزة الرقمية في مشاكل صحية.

- Technology may make young people physically less active. The light that comes from digital devices may cause health problems.
- Technology may make young people physical less active. The light that comes from digital devices may cause health problems.
- Technology may make young people physically less active. The light that come from digital devices may cause health problems.
- Technology may make young people physically less active. The light that comes from digital devices may cause healthy problems.

عندما يتمتع الناس بالحرية، يمكنهم تحقيق التقدم في جميع المجالات. ومع ذلك، فإن الحرية ليست مطلقة.

- When people have free, they can achieve progress in all fields. However, freedom is not absolute.
- When people are free, they can achieve progress in all fields. However, freedom is not absolutely.
- When people are free, they can do progress in all fields. However, freedom is not absolute.
- When people are free, they can achieve progress in all fields. However, freedom is not absolute.

The new computer system has already proved its

- Millions were spent on in a courtroom showdown between the two companies.
- She took a / an and knocked a hole in the wall.
- The position of the body led the police to murder.
- Don't buy that coat-it looks cheap and
- The hotel is not responsible for any loss or damage to guests' personal
- I have a suspicion that he's guilty, though I don't have any definite
- The car has been the company's most visible success story, with sales far exceeding

- He's jogging around the park every morning in a / an to get fit.
- That's your lot! You more money.
- She was that he had left without saying goodbye.
- Many victims were too to face him.
- In public he supported the official policy, but he was sure it would fail.
- From now recipients will get their fellowships on time.
- She's got her heart on ballet lessons.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

For two months, I have been trying to decide who makes the ice cream. I have narrowed down⁽¹⁾ to my four favorite manufactures⁽²⁾ Randolph farms, Goodies, DISCO and Twinkle.

Randolph farms make very good ice cream with all natural ingredients⁽³⁾. They have lots of different flavors⁽⁴⁾. I always get coffee flavor. They make the best coffee ice cream in the world. I've never had hot coffee but people say their coffee ice cream tastes just like the real thing.

Goodies make excellent ice cream. Like Randolph farms. Goodies use all natural ingredients. They only make three different flavors, strawberry⁽⁵⁾, vanilla and chocolate. The strawberry is amazing. The vanilla is wonderful. It is smooth⁽⁶⁾ and has a refreshing⁽⁷⁾, creamy taste. The chocolate is smooth⁽⁸⁾. It is made with real cocoa beans from Bolivia. So, I decided to on a map. After hunting a while, I discovered that it is on South a long way to go to get cocoa, so it must be good, I would

- (١) يقتل / يضيق
(٢) صانع
(٣) مقادير
(٤) نكهة
(٥) قرابطة
(٦) ناعم
(٧) منض
(٨) رائع / مدخل
(٩) عيوب
(١٠) في الواقع
(١١) قطع
(١٢) ليان
(١٣) ينشغ

say that the only drawback⁽⁹⁾ to Goodies ice cream is that they only make three different flavors.
Disco ice cream is okay. They don't have many good flavors. Actually⁽¹⁰⁾, the only Disco flavor I like is Bubblegum. It is vanilla ice cream with little chunks⁽¹¹⁾ of bubblegum⁽¹²⁾ in it. After you eat the ice cream, you can blow⁽¹³⁾ bubbles⁽¹⁴⁾ with the gum. That's pretty fun.
Twinkle ice cream is mediocre⁽¹⁵⁾. The only good thing about Twinkle is that it is relatively⁽¹⁶⁾ inexpensive. You can buy a whole carton of twinkle ice cream for LE 50. That's only two weeks allowance⁽¹⁷⁾ for me.

- A Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:**
- If the author wanted to get a scoop of coffee ice cream, where would he or she probably go? To.....
 a Goodies b Disco c Twinkle d Randolph farms
 - If you were concerned about Goodies, which of the following would make you prefer them?
 a costs b flavors c long distances d good services
 - If a big number of customers care for the price? Which manufacture will increase the profit?
 a Twinkle b Disco c Goodies d Randolph
 - The author writes, "That's a long way to get cocoa, so it must be good." Using this information, we can understand that the author believes that.....
 a Bolivia makes the best cocoa in the world
 b Goodies loses money sales of chocolate ice cream
 c things that are hard to get must be of high quality
 d Cocoa from the United States is not very good
 - According to the passage, if Goodies make more flavors, they will sell..... ice cream.
 a less b more c little d no
 - According to the passage, how is Randolph Farms ice cream different from Goodies?
 a Randolph Farms has many different flavors but Goodies doesn't
 b Randolph Farms uses all natural ingredients hut Goodies doesn't
 c Randolph Farms is very expensive but Goodies doesn't
 d Goodies brings cocoa from the United States
 - Which of the following would be the suitable title for the passage?
 a Strawberry, vanilla, chocolate and bubblegum too!
 b The four top ice cream manufacturers in the world
 c The finest ice cream in the world
 d Picking the best ice cream manufacturer
 - According to the passage, what is the only drawback of Goodies ice cream?
 a cheap ingredients b expensive price
 c mediocre quality d lack of flavors

احرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للتأهية العامة

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- Do you want me to it easier for you?
 a make b do c try d take
- I was trying to say that I was a mistaken.
 a All b Everything c Nothing d Something
- Mike: You know he failed all his examinations? Jane:
 a I must believe it b I might believe it c I don't believe it d I ought to believe it
- She's always late.?
 a is it b isn't she c isn't it d was she
- I like pencils than pens.
 a best b the best c better d more good
- My mother is the one sings on TV every morning.
 a whom b which c whose d who
- No one had a clue what had happened neither the police the public.
 a nor b either c or d never
- We've now the stage where it's time to make our minds up.
 a acquired b found c reached d got
- There are some stories that most people enjoy.
 a adventurous b adventure c adventurer d advent
- Children below intelligence need much attention.
 a many b highly c massive d average
- You could organise activities for children in their school holidays.
 a sports b sporty c sporting d spot
- It's not real news, it is
 a factual b sectional c fake d imagination
- I've been at Cairo university.
 a expected b agreed c accepted d excepted
- He isn't punctual as he always appointments with me.
 a break b brakes c bakes d breaks
- He had to carry working until late last night.
 a out b away c down d on
- At the end of the day, people should relax.
 a work b working c work's d works'
- He said, "I couldn't more".
 a accept b refuse c accord d agree
- How long was he appointed as a diplomat?
 a ago b since c for d when
- Don't let be taken in easily.
 a you b yourself c yours d your
- It is a short poem.
 a quiet b quit c quite d quietly
- Some items price has so much.
 a raised b arisen c risen d aroused
- I don't think he is a partner for her.
 a suit b suiting c suitable d suitability

Finish the following dialogue:

Leila met a new student "Randa" in school.

Leila: Hi, I'm Leila.
Randa: I'm Randa.
Leila: I haven't seen you around. Are you a new student?
Randa: Yes, I am. I'm a little nervous.
Leila: What class are you in?
Randa: I've taken Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.
Leila: I've also opted for the same subjects, so we'll be together.
Randa: Good! After talking to you I'm feeling a lot better.
Leila: No, I don't know any students here.
Randa: Come, I'll introduce you to the rest of the class.
Randa: ...

Translate into Arabic:

- The current economic crisis can be solved by hard work, increasing production and combating corruption.
- It's important to plan for the future, but you need to think flexibly when your plans change.
- It is believed that lifelong learning gives people more active minds and more confidence to face the future.

Translate into English:

- الخلاص والعمل يؤديان إلى النجاح بينما الإهمال يؤدي إلى الفشل والوفاة.
- يُعتبر هذا العصر بالكمبيوتر والتكنولوجيا الحديثة التي تسهل تبادل المعلومات والأخبار وتُمكن الإنسان من اكتساب أسرار الكون.
- يُنصح علينا غرس القيم الدينية والأخلاقية في قلوب شبابنا الرباعدهم عن اللخراف.

Write a paragraph of (120 words) about "How to take care of yourself":

Enrich your language

ris	أمانة	honesty	الإخلاص	implant	غرس
onfidence	ثقة	mess	الفوضى	religious	ديني
exibly	مرونة	duty	واجب	values	قيم
ombating	مكافحة	neglect	الإهمال	moral	أخلاقي
rruption	الفساد	universe	الكون	deviation	الانحراف

Main Vocabulary

Text messages between a student and an IT Support worker
A letter of application for a job. An email asking for clarification about study tips
A podcast about the future of work
Speaking A discussion about new ways of studying
Using language Verb patterns with the gerund and infinitive; Phrasal verbs

Objectives



decline	انحسار / تراجع / انخفاض	welfare officer	موظف الرعاية	shocked	صدم / صُدم
discussion	مناقشة / حديث	delay	تأخير / عجز	link	رابط / يربط
share	يشارك / يوزع	clarification	توضيح / إيضاح	tools	أدوات
respond	يستجيب / يجيب	document	وثيقة / مستند	patterns	أنماط / نماذج
local	محلي	highlight	ممتاز / بارز	realise	يرتك / يدرك
separate	يفصل	recent	حديث / قريب	solution	حل
headphones	سماعات	consequences	نتائج / عواقب	contact	اتصال / يتصل بـ
podcast	بث إذاعي	session	جلسة / دورة	risk	خطر / مخاطرة
job application	طلب وظيفة	level	مستوى	slides	شرائح
personal	شخصي	suit	مناسبة / زي	role	دور
option	اختيار	check	تحقق / يفحص	attach	يضم / يرفق
interviewee	مُتحدث معه مقابلة	apps	تطبيقات	arrow	سهم
home worker	عامل من المنزل	explanation	شرح	possibilities	مبعض
colleague	زميل	presentation	مقدمة	human beings	إنسان / إنسان
conference	مؤتمر	record	سجل / تسجيل	IT support worker	عامل دعم تكنولوجيا المعلومات

2 Additional Vocabulary

grateful	متن	chat	دردشة / يردش	express	يعبر
include	يشتمل	sound	صوت / يسلو	click	ينضغط
online	على الانترنت	correct	صحيح / يصحح	technology	تكنولوجيا
suggest	يقترح	essential	ضروري	space	مساحة / فضاء
race	سباق / يسابق	recently	مؤخرا / حديثا	guess	يظن
connection	اتصال	replace	يستبدل	coloured	مألون
working hours	ساعات العمل	skills	مهارات	wonder	يتعجب
prediction	تنبؤ	available	متاح	introduce	يقتدم
support	دعم / يدعم	settings	إعدادات	understand	يفهم
plus sign	علامة +	image	صورة	receive	يستقبل
in case	في حالة	background	خلفية	reply	يرد
the latest	الأحدث	destroy	يلمر	definitely	بالتأكيد
apply	يطبق / يطبق / يقدم	appear	يظهر	advice	نصيحة
classmates	زملاء الدراسة	calm	هادئ	affect	يؤثر
topic	موضوع	excited	يشعر بالإنارة	type	نوع
helpful	مفيد / نافع	headings	عناوين	certain	متأكد / معين
points	نقاط	system	نظام	notes	ملاحظات
similar	متشابه	finally	أخيرا	quick	سريع
experiment	تجربة / يقود بتجربة	camera	كاميرا	completely	تكاملا
opinion	رأي	differently	بشكل مختلف	opinion	رأي
explain	يشرح	simply	ببساطة	health	صحة
address	عنوان	PowerPoint	برنامج باوربوينت	mind	عقل
conclude	يختتم / يخلص	screen	شاشة	add	يضيف
summary	ملخص	wonderful	رائع	free time	وقت الفراغ

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	Antonym
install	يثبت / يركب	fix - insert - put - set up	remove - uninstall
old-fashioned	موضة قديمة	outdated - ancient	modern - fashionable
instant	سريع	urgent - immediate - quick	late - gradual - unimportant
welfare	سعادة	interest - health - well-being	ill-being - depression - suffering
creative	مبدع	innovative - imaginative	common - boring
delay	يؤخر / تأخير	pause - holdback - gap	speed - quickness
decline	يقل / انخفاض	descent - reduction	rise - increase
separate	يفصل	isolate - detach	join - bound

a call	في مكالمة	click	ينضغط على
the left	على اليسار	concentrate	يركز على
of	سبب	reduce	يقلل إلى / ينخفض إلى
instead	بدلا من	look	يفحص / يفكر في
with	يساعد في	learn	يتعلم عن
to	يتعامل مع	sure	متأكد من
to	يتفق مع	know	يعرف عن
to	يتحدث إلى	apply	يقتدم لـ
to	حل لـ	thanks	شكرا لـ..
to	يستجيب لـ	grateful	ممتن لـ
to	يستجيب لـ	look	يبحث عن
give up	يستسلم / يتقاع	in advance	مقدما
a change in	تغيير في	start by	يبدأ بـ

Expressions & Idioms

staying in touch with	يبقى على اتصال مع	the same amount of time	نفس مقدار الوقت
have a virtual meeting	يجري مقابلة افتراضية	as well as you can	بقدر ما تستطيع
video conference call	مكالمة فيديو جماعية	Am I right to..?	هل أنا محق أن..؟
work from home	يعمل من المنزل	Do you mind...?	هل تعانق أن..؟
have control over	لديه سيطرة على	All the best,	أتمنى الأفضل لك
in ten years' time	في خلال ١٠ سنوات	in different colours	بألوان مختلفة
on ... own	بمفرده	by accident	بدون قصد / بالصدفة
have a memory of	لديه ذكرى عن	get angry	يفضب
make a summary of	يقوم بعمل ملخص عن	cause a change in	يسبب في تغيير في
give a presentation	يلقي مقدمة عن	make notes	يؤن ملاحظات
feel free to	لا تردد في	catch up with	يلحق / يواصل
join the meeting	ينضم للاجتماع	turn the sound up	يعلي الصوت
share the screen	يشارك الشاشة	turn the sound down	يخفض الصوت
internet connection	وصلة انترنت	give an explanation	يفسر / يوضح
stay (keep) in touch	يبقى على اتصال	instant messaging	مراسلة فورية

6

Definitions

install	يُثَبَّت / يركب	to add new software to a computer so that it is ready to be used
join	يُتَمَثَّل	to become a member of a meeting or an organisation
software	برامج	the sets of programs that tell a computer how to do a particular job
virtual	الافتراضي	made on the internet or on a computer, rather than in the real world
mute	يُكَبَّم الصوت / صامت	to make a sound of something quieter or softer
share	يُشَارِك	to give some of what you have to somebody else
IT support worker	عامل دعم تكنولوجيا المعلومات	technical help that a company gives to customers using the internet
interpersonal	له علاقة بين الأشخاص	connecting with relationships between people
trend	اتجاه / موضة	a general direction in which a situation is changing or developing
welfare officer	ضابط السعادة	a person who is in a position of authority in a large organisation
highlight	يُؤَضِّح	to make part of a text with a special coloured pen
look into	يُفَحِّص / يَدَقِّق	to try to find out the truth about a problem, crime etc. in order to solve it
technique	تقنية / أسلوب	a particular way of doing something (in which you have to learn special skills)
catch up with	يُخَالِق / يَسَاوِي	to improve and reach the same standard as other people in your class, group
mind map	خريطة ذهنية	a diagram used to represent words, ideas, tasks or other items
artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي	the study of how to make computers do intelligent things that people can do, such as think and make decisions



Listening

Some predictions about the future of work

- Artificial intelligence will start taking control of more work in the future.
- Human beings will continue doing jobs that need interpersonal skills.
- People will need to do jobs that need to learn different languages.
- Artificial Intelligence will cause a change in the types of jobs available.
- There are a lot of positive consequences to using Artificial Intelligence.
- Artificial Intelligence, or 'AI' as we call it, promises to destroy jobs.
- This study appeared to show a decline in jobs due to Artificial intelligence.
- Jobs that need to use interpersonal skills are a lot safer.
- Should we risk using AI if it is going to cause so many problems?
- You have to continue learning new things. I would consider studying English to a very high level.



Reading

Conversation between a student called Carla and an IT support worker at her school.

Hi, can you help us?

Yes, sure. Can you tell me what the problem is?

Sure. We wanted to have a virtual meeting with a group of students in Egypt for a project. We installed the software for the meeting and that was fine. Everyone joined the meeting. We turned our microphones on and switched our cameras on. We could hear and see everyone without any problems for the first five minutes.

OK and what happened then?

Then, I shared my screen and everything stopped working.

So the other students couldn't hear or see you and you couldn't see or hear them either?

That's right. We were talking to them, but they stopped responding. It was clear that they couldn't hear us. We turned our sound up, but it seems that they still couldn't hear anything we said or see us. We can only see the document I wanted to show them now.

Did you mute your microphone?

No, I didn't touch my microphone. It was still on.

Did you check your internet connection?

Yes, I did. The internet connection is fine.

That's strange. Are you definitely still in the meeting? Could it be that you left the meeting and you didn't realise it?

I'll check. Oh, you're right. I closed the meeting by accident! Sorry.

Don't worry. It happens. Maybe you can look into other ways of staying in touch with the students during your meetings if there are technical problems, like email or instant messaging.

Yeah, good idea. Thanks for your help. I'll go and email the students.

Nevine I've bought some new headphones

and have plugged them in but now I can't mute my microphone and everyone can hear me all the time.

IT Support Forum

Hana

I'm having problems with a video conference call I can't hear anything when people are talking to me. I have just downloaded and installed the latest version of the software but nothing is happening. I have tried switching off the computer and turning it on again. Any other ideas?

Mazin

I need to show someone what is on my computer when we're on a call, but I don't know how to share my screen.

Ziad

There is a long delay when I'm playing games online and I can never keep up with my friends. I always lose the races in the games. Do I need to look into getting a better internet connection?

Malak

When I join a meeting online I can't turn on my camera. So people can hear me, but they can't see me?



TIP 1 Make a study plan before you start studying.

Start by thinking what you need to learn. For example, if you need to study for a Maths exam make a list of all the topics you need to know. Then, decide how much time you need to learn about each one. Finally, decide which topics are the most important and plan to spend more time on these.

TIP 2 Draw mind maps.

This is a creative way of bringing information about a topic together in one place. You start by writing the topic in the centre of the page and then draw lines from the centre. At the end of each line, you write a different part of the topic and make short notes about it. You could even use pictures instead of text in your mind map too.

TIP 3 Create a study system with colours.

For example, if you write the most important points about a topic on cards, you could use the same colour cards for similar topics. This will help you to find information more quickly. You could also get some different coloured pens and highlight different types of words (verbs, nouns, adjectives... etc.) in different colours.

Read this letter for a job application

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter to apply for the position of student welfare officer. I believe that I am suited to the role because I enjoy helping people feel more positive at school. I have learnt to deal with stressful situations I like to use my weekends and evenings to help other students. I always appear calm which helps the person I am speaking to. I am very excited by this role and I hope you decide to offer me the position. I hope to hear from you soon.

Yours faithfully,
Mariam

Studying on my Head by Hamid Shazly

I was never very good at concentrating, so my dad gave me a book called Study skills for you. I discovered lots of new ideas. The first message in the book is that we all learn differently. So, the first thing I did was to learn how I best remember things.

I tried making a summary of each unit of the schoolbook, then a summary of the summary until I reduced the essential information into a small mind map. Highlighting important details in different colours helped me so much that I was even able to remember where on the map certain information was.

History was my worst subject. So, while I was making my notes, I played the same song in the background. When I went to sleep, I used to listen to the song again to make me think about the history notes. To avoid too much sitting on my desk, I got up every 20 minutes and walked around my room or went and studied in the park. I also recorded my notes on my phone and listened to them while walking in the park.

So, I guess you're wondering whether all these experiments worked. Well, it certainly helped me discover how I remember things best and it made revising a lot more interesting. This meant I spent more time doing it. When I got my final results, I was shocked but very happy to tell my dad that the highest mark I got was in history.

Notice the Difference

reason for	سبب له / مبرر له
role	دور
suit	يلابس / يناسب / يلائم
realise	يدرك / يفهم
create	يبدع / يخلق
find (found)	يجد
experience	خبرة / تجربة حياتية
wonder	يتساءل
synonym	مرادف
include (including)	يشمل / يتضمن (مشملة على)

cause of	سبب ل
rule	يحكم
suitable	مناسب / ملائم
recognise	يتعرف على (شكل...)
creative	مبدع / إبداعي
found (founded)	يؤسس
experiment	تجربة علمية
wander	يتجول
antonym (opposite)	الكلمة المضادة / تضاد
contain	يحتوي على

- The museum's collection works of art from all around the world.
 a consists b excludes c contain d includes
 I know the name of all the people in our street, little children.
 a include b including c includes d included
 The price of the goods transport.
 a contains b consist of c enclose d includes
 I vaguely his voice, but couldn't think of his name.
 a recognized b identified c realised d released
 I didn't we had to write each answer on a new sheet of paper.
 a realise b recognise c release d identify
 Could you pick up my from the cleaner's for me, please?
 a suitable b suit c suitability d suiting
 There's no doubt that Jana is for the job. She is very efficient.
 a suitable b suit c suitability d suiting
 There's no doubt that this job Jana.
 a suitable b suits c suitability d suiting
 The government plans to more jobs for young people.
 a create b creation c creative d creatively
 They use ways to market their services to customers.
 a create b creation c creative d creatively
 He was able to the game with his superior strength and skill.
 a role b root c ruler d rule
 He why I didn't visit him yesterday.
 a promised b told c wandered d wondered

Don't get confused

Prepositions, Expressions & Idioms

- Will the prison system the increasing numbers of prisoners?
 a popular with b catch with c catches up with d cope up with
 My brother likes to in school activities.
 a take place b take part c join d fill

- GIANTS
- notes and took photos.
- 11 We just observed wild animals, notes and took photos.
 a turned b talked c made d did
- 12 He is a detective who works crimes.
 a on b at c for d with
- 13 You've just yourself to be a liar.
 a proved b improved c provided d proof
- 14 They helped their mother the flat.
 a to tidy b to tidying c tidying d with tidy
- 15 Have you contact with any of your friends from college?
 a loss b lose c lost d missed
- 16 A true friend is hard to find! Do not touch with your good friends.
 a keep b get c lose d miss

«contact, communicate & connect»

contact (v)	يتصل (تليفونيا....)
contact with (n)	اتصال (تليفونيا...)
communicate with	يتواصل مع
connect with	يتصل بـ
connect to	يوصل / يربط (شيء/بشئ)

- I will **contact** you later.
- She refuses to have any **contact with** her friend.
- I **communicate** with my friends on the internet.
- Can you connect me **with / to** a number in Paris?
- Can I **connect** my printer to your computer?

- 17 We have good with the local community.
 a communicates b contacts c connects d contact
- 18 She is unable to her ideas to other people.
 a communicate b contact c connect d contract
- 19 I finally made with her in Paris.
 a communicate b contact c connect d contract
- 20 There were buses that the two villages not only to each other but also with the city.
 a communicated b contacted c connected d contact
- 21 I sometimes my friends by phone and email.
 a commute b connect c communicate d contact

employ

employ
employee
employer
employable
employed

- يوظف The company wants to **employ** workers.
- موظف The company needs new **employees**.
- صاحب عمل Workers have to respect their **employers**.
- قابل للتوظيف To remain **employable** you should improve your skills.
- لديه وظيفة Do you pay less tax if you're self-**employed**?

- 22 The firm needs an to work as an accountant.
 a employ b employer c employee d employment
- 23 To remain, you need to improve your skills and gain new ones.
 a employ b employable c employer d employment
- 24 The company in my town closed last week leaving 40 people
 a employ b employable c employer d employment
- 25 A good boss always listens to his
 a employees b employers c employments d unemployed
- 26 I think the new skills in this course will make you more
 a employable b employment c unemployed d employer

Don't get confused

Synonyms & Antonyms

- This type of account offers you instant access to your money. Instant is the synonym of.
 a urgent b slow c late d distant
- Profits have declined as a result of the recent drop in sales. The antonym of "decline" is.
 a limit b limit c decrease d increase
- Install and remove are
 a synonyms b antonym c the same meaning d adjectives
- How did you make the connection? "connection" means
 a appreciate b removal c link d invisible
- is the synonym of "old-fashioned".
 a Fashionable b Current c Out of date d Fashion
- The adjective "sociable" can be the opposite of the adjective
 a outgoing b friendly c unfriendly d social
- The verb "separate" is a antonym to the verb
 a divide b attract c attack d attach

Collocations

a survey	يقوم بأعمال الحسابات
the same	يقوم بنفس الشيء
exercise	يقوم بعمل تدريبات
a sport	يمارس رياضة
well in the test	ييلي بشكل جيد في الاختبار
work	يقوم بعمل
home	يذهب للمنزل
running	يمارس الجري
wrong	يفسد / يتعطل
/ take notes	يدون ملاحظات
a mistake	يرتكب خطأ
me worried	يجعلني قلق

get	regular work	يحصل على عمل منتظم
get	the balance	يحصل على التوازن
take	a call	تصله مكالمة
take	turns	يتناوب الأدوار
take	a break	يأخذ قسط من الراحة
ask	on a project	يقوم بمشروع
ask	for help	يطلب المساعدة
ask	for advice	يطلب النصيحة
ask	for reason	يسأل عن مبرر
feel	calm	يشعر بالهدوء
feel	ill	يشعر بالمرض
feel	better	يكون على نحو أفضل

- 27 Our marriage began to wrong after we had our first child.
 a go b do c make d take
- 28 Top footballers regular appearances on TV.
 a get b do c make d take
- 29 It can be difficult to the right work-life balance.
 a get b do c make d take
- 30 Freelance workers have to their own accounts.
 a do b get c make d take
- 31 I suggest that Ali much exercise to keep fit.
 a does b do c make d makes
- 32 It's a good idea to some research before you buy a house.
 a go b do c make d take
- 33 If you weren't a teacher, what job would you ?
 a work b cause c do d make
- 34 We were asked a class survey today.
 a make b to make c do d to do

Exercises on Vocabulary

- Be careful you must making such mistakes.
 a enjoy b avoid c refuse d intend
- Can you your screen so I can see what the problem is, please?
 a share b mute c install d join
- I'll went to catch with my classmates, I need to study a lot this weekend.
 a on b up c into d in
- The students found the test difficult and it led to a in their motivation.
 a produce b raise c progress d decline
- I am going to have a new washing machine
 a made b installed c instilled d done
- You have to your mobile phone before you enter the meeting.
 a turn on b mute c destroy d disappear
- My father advises me to stop studying when I feel exhausted as my concentration
 a increases b declines c improves d moves
- We the TV up to drown the noise of our neighbours arguing.
 a caught b turned c return d looked
- The company will soon release the latest of its network operating system.
 a version b virtual c virtue d clarification
- Someone who writes computer is known as a programmer or developer.
 a description b hardware c software d headphones
- If any needs to take time off, he should contact the Personnel Department.
 a employer b employee c employment d unemployed
- I the TV sound to hear my father.
 a caught b turned c went d muted
- People use more than words when they with each other.
 a communicate b connect c mute d install
- He gets paid a good wage, because he works for a fair
 a employment b employee c employer d unemployment
- I'm afraid I don't have the knowledge to fix your laptop.
 a medical b agricultural c technical d technique
- The plumber is coming tomorrow to the new washing machine.
 a install b discover c invent d cover
- I on a link and recent reviews of the production came up.
 a clicked b took c turned d hold
- The lights on automatically when it gets dark.
 a watch b switch c click d tune
- Make sure you check the of the policy before you sign it.
 a details b detailed c planes d plants
- I read the papers to up with what's happening in the outside world.
 a caught b switch c install d keep
- As I wanted to travel to other countries, studying languages was the choice.
 a logical b illegal c logically d irrational

- At the moment our technology is more advanced, but other countries are up with us.
 a feeding b running c catching d cleaning
- Sometimes the only way I can contact my brother is through messaging.
 a instant b instant c instance d instancy
- Due to the disadvantages of fossil fuel, we should the possibilities of wind-generated electricity.
 a look into b apply for c turn up d switch on
- I don't like that place - I'm not going back there.
 a definite b definitely c certain d probable
- The printer will begin to work as soon as you it in.
 a turn b blog c plug d switch
- is the study or use of electronic processes for storing information and making it available.
 a ID b HW c IT d DJ
- Despite all challenges, women are once again the ranks of the police.
 a joining b separating c enrolling d plugging
- Our colors are the same, although they are combined on our flags.
 a different b differently c difference d differentiate
- Some scientists want to have a meeting with a group of students in Egypt for a project.
 a virus b audience c virtual d valleys
- You can engage in a call with up to five people and exchange instant messages or files.
 a text b confront c podcast d conference
- I have my public life and my private life, and as far as possible I try to keep them
 a separate b saved c caused d difference
- He's very and thinks that women should not work outside home.
 a fashion model b old-fashioned c fashionable d fashion designer
- Fashion in general are strongly influenced by music, TV and film celebrities.
 a treads b delays c trends d deletion
- The interviewer asked her to speak into the
 a microscope b microphone c camera d screen
- The embassy will continue with the Chinese government.
 a talk b fight c discuss d discussion
- There were so many different of bread that I didn't know which to buy.
 a tape b types c typist d sort
- If anything needs, I'll be happy to explain further.
 a transportation b reservation c clarification d destination
- There was a slight in the departure of the plane.
 a replay b early c late d delay
- The successful applicant will have excellent skills.
 a terrible b awful c personnel d interpersonal
- You need to complete the online form to get the job.
 a application b reservation c fashion d employer
- The closure of the factory is a / an, if business does not improve.
 a possible b possibility c tournament d impossibility

- GIANTS
- It was thought that the disease could not be passed to
 (a) human resources (b) plant beings (c) human rights (d) human beings
- Many magazines selected him as one of its 100 and heroes of the century.
 (a) icons (b) villains (c) volunteer (d) statues
- When Dina sent the email, did she the photos?
 (a) attack (b) attach (c) mute (d) catch
- Drugs can the health and lives of young people.
 (a) install (b) join (c) mute (d) destroy
- The journalist asked her several embarrassing questions.
 (a) view (b) interviewee (c) interview (d) vision
- Parents have their concerns about their children's safety.
 (a) install (b) muted (c) joined (d) expressed
- He said that the health, safety and of students were always of concern.
 (a) sickness (b) welfare (c) sadness (d) ill-being
- Before disobeying the rules, consider the
 (a) consequences (b) consequent (c) concrete (d) convection
- Your are to go to university or to get a job.
 (a) choice (b) captions (c) chooses (d) options
- In this business, you must use new methods and be to stay ahead.
 (a) stupid (b) creative (c) furious (d) nervous
- People wonder if there is a between illness and radioactive wave.
 (a) link (b) contact (c) communicating (d) connecting
- If you can't fix it yourself, you need to call technical
 (a) spoil (b) protest (c) suppose (d) support
- My husband is going to the air conditioner he has bought.
 (a) link (b) install (c) restore (d) reform
- The kids always get on their birthday.
 (a) exciting (b) excitedly (c) excited (d) excite
- We need to our teachers in their efforts to raise standards.
 (a) cheat (b) deceive (c) support (d) hinder
- I try to to each comment I receive, no matter how much it might upset me.
 (a) talk (b) support (c) postpone (d) respond
- Her work have described her as the person who puts a smile on everyone's face.
 (a) colleagues (b) colleges (c) employs (d) toddlers
- I was deeply to learn of his death.
 (a) shock (b) shocking (c) shocked (d) shocked
- Riding a bicycle without a helmet is a I prefer to avoid.
 (a) risk (b) rest (c) reek (d) disk
- According to official, five people were killed last year near that road junction.
 (a) request (b) records (c) investigates (d) headphones
- Modern makes moving money around much easier than it used to be.
 (a) astrology (b) technology (c) biology (d) devises
- The ability to give clear is the most important quality of the ideal teacher.
 (a) statues (b) stations (c) explanations (d) stones

- GIANTS
- You can download these to remind you of things you have to do.
 (a) apps (b) trains (c) microphones (d) headphones
- A question-and-answer will be held after the lecture to clear any vagueness.
 (a) microphone (b) talk (c) session (d) speech
- "Is that the spelling?" "I don't know - look it up in a dictionary."
 (a) disconnect (b) connect (c) correct (d) correctly
- "I'm going to ask each of you to make a short of his project."
 (a) present (b) presentation (c) summarise (d) representation
- Everyone should, in my, have some understanding of science.
 (a) opening (b) viewer (c) opinion (d) visual
- Of course I'm not annoyed with you; it's that I don't have time to go out with you tonight.
 (a) slum (b) sample (c) simple (d) simply
- People talk about male and female, but what is the difference between the two?
 (a) essential (b) inessential (c) vain (d) nonsense
- Students with a / an in chemistry will probably find the course easier.
 (a) data (b) foreground (c) backbone (d) background
- I feel that this change will be for the best.
 (a) certainly (b) curtain (c) certain (d) uncertainly
- Parking is readily near the station entrance. You can't park there.
 (a) availability (b) unbelievable (c) unavailable (d) available
- She didn't surprised when I told her the news.
 (a) seemed (b) looking (c) sound (d) voice
- Do you care to make any about the election?
 (a) repairs (b) sums (c) damages (d) predictions
- If workers accept an increase in hours with the same pay, they would enjoy higher profits.
 (a) worker (b) working (c) unworkable (d) works
- The factory most of its workers with robots.
 (a) delayed (b) threw (c) muted (d) replaced
- It is important for people to their work life from their home life.
 (a) separate (b) mix (c) join (d) include
- It is vital that food is made to the famine areas.
 (a) valuable (b) unavailable (c) available (d) value
- We were friends and for more than 20 years.
 (a) collocation (b) collections (c) colleagues (d) colleges
- We bought a new program for our computer and the has been successful.
 (a) meditation (b) installation (c) negotiation (d) investigation
- Teachers can't be by computers in the classroom.
 (a) revised (b) faced (c) replaced (d) placed

Phrasal verbs

تعبيرات
الأفعال

► Phrasal verbs consist of a verb combined with one or two prepositions. When these words are used together, they create a new verb with a different meaning.

تتكون أشباه الجمل الفعلية من فعل مدمج مع حرف جر واحد أو اثنين. عندما يتم استخدام هذه الكلمات معًا، فإنها تغطي فعلًا جديدًا بمعنى مختلف.

► In some phrasal verbs, the noun comes in between the verb and the preposition: في بعض أشباه الجمل الفعلية، يأتي الاسم بين الفعل وحرف الجر:

Turn your sound up.

► In some phrasal verbs, the noun comes after the phrasal verb: في بعض أشباه الجمل الفعلية، يأتي الاسم بعد الفعل:

We can look into other ways of staying in touch.

► Some phrasal verbs can either be separated or not separated by a noun: في بعض أشباه الجمل الفعلية يمكن فصلها أو عدم فصلها باسم:

Please, turn your camera off = Please, turn off your camera.

Prepositions after verbs

حروف الجر
بعد الأفعال

complain
belong
apply
object
intend
apologise
get

يشكو لشخص
ينتمي
يتقدم بطلب لشخص
يعترض على
ينوي
يعتذر لشخص
يصل إلى

to

hear
protect
suffer
result
prevent
differ

from

يتلقى أخبارًا من
يحمي من
يعاني من
ينتج من
يمنع من
يختلف عن

switch
turn
concentrate
go
depend - rely

يشغل
يشغل
يركز على
يستمر
يعتمد على

on

search
apologise
hope
blame ..
apply
work

for

يبحث عن
يعتذر عن شيء
يأمل في
يلوم على
يتقدم بطلب لوظيفة
يعمل لدى

keep
turn

up

يجاري
يرفع (صوت)

look

into

يفحص / يلاحظ

consist
die
accuse

of

يتكون من
يموت بسبب
يتهم بـ

think
dream
hear

about

/ of

يفكر في
يحلم بـ
يسمع عن

find out
wonder
tell ...
complain
know
talk
read
warn

about

يعرف عن
يتساءل بشأن
يخبر شخص عن
يشكو من
يعرف عن
يتحدث عن
يقرا عن
يحذر من

help

in / with

يساعد في

turn
cut

down

يخفض
يقطع (الأشجار)

result
succeed
believe
plug
take place
take part

in

يؤدي إلى
ينجح في
يؤمن بـ
يركب / يوصل
يجد
يشارك

deal

with

يتعامل مع

take

off

تقلع للطائرة / يخلع ملابس

laugh

at

ليستخ من

catch

up with

يلحق / يساير

Preposition tricks

help

help... + inf.
help... to + inf.
help... in + ing
help... with + n

يساعد
يساعد في

► He **helped** me **do** my homework.
► He **helped** me **to do** my homework.
► He **helped** me **in doing** my homework.
► He **helped** me **with my** homework.

trade

trade with
trade in

يتاجر مع
يتاجر في

► We **traded** with China.
► We **traded in / deal in** vegetables.

hear

hear of / about
hear from

يسمع عن
يتلقى أخبارًا من

► Have you ever **heard of** this writer?
► My friend traveled abroad and I haven't **heard from** him till now.

turn

turn on
turn off
turn down
turn up
turn down

يشغل
يفصل
يقلل / يخفض
يرفع / يعلي
يرفض

► **Turn on** the TV. I want to watch the news.
► Always **turn off** devices after use.
► It is so cold, **turn down** the air-conditioning, but don't **turn it off**.
► It is so hot, **turn up** the air-conditioning.
► I asked him to go with me but he **turned down**.

angry

angry with
angry about

يغضب من
يغضب بشأن

► I am **angry with** my friend.
► I am **angry about** what he has done.

find

found out
find out about

يكشف
يعرف بشأن

► I **found out** that I was mistaken.
► If you want to **find out about** this writer, search Google.

blame

blame... for
blame... on

يلوم على
يلقي باللوم على

► He **blamed** me **for** coming late.
► He **blamed** his bad result **on** his bad friend.



run out (بدون مفعول) / ينفذ
run out of مفعول / ينتهي



give out / يوزع
give off / يطلق
give up / يستسلم / يقطع عن
give away / يتبرع

One day oil will **run out**.
We will **run out of** oil.
The food and drink are **given out** to the poor.
The fire **gave off** a lot of heat.
Never **give up**, whatever hardships you face.
The children **gave away** their toys for a charity.

Exercises on Structure

- 1 Turn the camera I want to see you; I've missed you so much, Mum.
a down b off c on d up
- 2 Let's look new ways of working.
a on b info c to d back
- 3 We are going to look other ways of sharing documents online.
a after b up c into d down
- 4 At least, I have this weekend to with the school work I missed.
a keep up b turn up c pick d catch up
- 5 I can't hear what's on clearly. Please, turn the sound
a on b down c up d off
- 6 We told her the sound was too loud so she turned it
a on b down c of d up
- 7 Ali is looking a space to park his car.
a for b up c forward d after
- 8 He helped the reform of agriculture.
a at b with c of d to
- 9 I don't want to go out yet. I'm waiting the mail to arrive.
a at b to c of d for
- 10 When I realized I was wrong, I apologised him for my mistake.
a to b with c at d for
- 11 How did she find that she had won the prize?
a about b out c from d of
- 12 The explorers were looking diamonds.
a up b after c for d up
- 13 Samira is very interested medicine and wants to be a doctor.
a of b in c on d to
- 14 His uncle died cancer two years ago.
a of b off c from d to
- 15 I can't go to the fifth floor today. I'm exhausted.
a down b through c up d at
- 16 Cutting trees causes damage to the environment.
a in b of c away d down
- 17 Some people believe ghosts.
a by b in c with d about
- 18 I felt quite excited as the plane took from the airport.
a up b on c off d at
- 19 I'd never heard him at all until last week.
a from b with c of d for

- ... is a difficult period ... forever.
... I speak Italian, all the others in the class laugh me.
... 1918, millions of people all over the world died Spanish flu.
... was arrested trading drugs.
... Aya apply that job in the company?
... should apologise to your teacher forgetting your book.
... That little black car belongs my uncle.
... she managed work out the problem in no time.
... Can you help me find an answer to this problem?
... Self stopped watching the match and turned TV.
... I have missed some lessons and I need to up with my classmates.
... We could run out oil in the next twenty years.
... I prefer tea coffee.
... Let's look the internet to find out more information.
... I'm looking for his phone number. I haven't heard him for ages.
... I really to using mobiles while driving.
... I felt quite excited as the plane took from Heathrow.
... I need to take some time to see my mother.
... The police are looking the disappearance of two children.
... Turn your cameras so that you can see everyone.
... Turn on is the synonym of on.
... All the prayers are kindly requested to turn their mobiles in the mosque.
... If you have problems, don't get stressed or give it.
... There is a vacant job in our company. Why don't you apply it.

ing. forms or the infinitive

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها to + inf.

agree	يوافق	threaten	يهدد	need	يحتاج
arrange	يرتب	wish	يرغب	volunteer	يتطوع
decide	يقرر	refuse	يرفض	tend	يميل
expect	يتوقع	prove	يثبت / يبرهن	seem	يبدو
hope	يأمل	prepare	يستعد	hurry	يسرع
learn	يتعلم	choose	يختار	encourage	يشجع
offer	يعرض	pretend	يتظاهر	hesitate	يتردد
plan	يخطط	request	يطلب	seek	يسعى إلى
promise	يعد	deserve	يستحق	fail	يفشل
want	يريد	appear	يظهر	manage	يتمكن

Toka **hopes to** be an engineer.

Jana **promised to** study hard.

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها فعل مضاف له ing.

admit	يعترف	dislike	يكره	resist	يقاوم
avoid	يتجنب	understand	يفهم	resume	يستأنف
deny	ينكر	postpone	يؤجل	put off	يؤجل
enjoy	يستمتع	fancy	يتخيل	delay	يؤخر
finish	ينهي	imagine	يتخيل	endure	يتحمل
practise	يمارس	complete	يكمل	necessitate	يجب / يستلزم
suggest	يقترح	involve	يتضمن	can't help	لا يستطيع أن يمنع نفسه
spend	يقضي	include	يشمل	consider	يفكر في
appreciate	يقدر	risk	يخطر	miss	يفتقد
		consider	يعتبر		

He **admitted stealing** the mobile.

I **regret not travelling** abroad.

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

hate	يكره	like	يحب
love	يحب	prefer	يفضل

ولكن لاحظ أنه إذا استخدمنا would قبل الأفعال السابقة فإنه يأتي بعدها to + inf.

I'd **love to meet** Mr Shaker.

I'd **like to meet** Mr Shaker.

I'd **prefer to meet** Mr Shaker.

I **like to play (playing)** tennis.

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها to + inf. أو فعل مضاف له ing بدون اختلاف في المعنى:

continue	يستمر	start	يبدأ
----------	-------	-------	------

Employees will **continue doing / to do** this.

prefer + V-ing + to + V-ing

I **prefer using** the internet **to watching** TV.

I'd prefer to use the internet rather than watch TV.

had better	ينبغي	would rather	يفضل
let	يسمح	make	يرغم

I'd **rather meet** Mr Ahmed.

I'd **better meet** Mr Ahmed.

I'd rather you **met** Mr Ahmed.

The teacher **made** Ali **repeat** the homework again.

stop	يتوقف	forget	ينسى
remember	يتذكر	regret	يأسف
try	يحاول / يجرب		

remember to + inf.

يتذكر أن يقوم بعمل شيء (لم يفعله)

He **remembered to** call his friend.

تذكر أن يتصل بصديقه.

remember + v + ing

يقوم بعمل شيء ثم يتذكر أنه (فعله)

He **remembered watching** this film.

تذكر أنه شاهد هذا الفيلم.

forget to + inf.

ينسى أن يفعل شيئاً (لم يفعله)

Nadia **forgot to** close the gate.

يفعل شيئاً ثم ينسى أنه فعله

forget + v + ing

Nadia **forgot reading** the novel.

regret to + inf.

يشعر بالأسف لأن يقول أو يخبر شخص شيئاً ما

I **regret to** say that my son is a loser.

يشعر بالندم على شيء حدث

regret + v + ing

He **regretted watching** this play. It was boring

try to + inf.

يحاول عمل شيء (وغالباً لا ينجح)

The student **tried to escape**, but the headmaster caught him.

(يقوم بعمل شيء ليري نتيجة / يجرب عمل شيء)

try + v + ing

Try **wearing** this dress.

Try **taking** an aspirin.

stop to + inf.

يتوقف لكي يفعل شيئاً

He **stopped to** smoke

توقف لكي يدخل.

stop + v + ing

يتوقف عن عمل شيء

He **stopped smoking**.

توقف عن التدخين

ينفي الفعل المضاف له ing باستخدام not:

Thank you for **not making** noise.

I **apologize** for **not coming** early.

استخدام **ing** + **v** بعد **to** في التعبيرات الآتية:

object to	يعتاد علي	يعترض
be accustomed to	معتاد	معتاد
due to	يعتاد علي	يسبب
owing to	يوجد الوقت له	يسبب
contribute to	يتطلع إلى	يسهم في
be opposed to	يؤذي إلى	معارض ل
thanks to	بالإضافة إلى	بفضل
in addition to		

يستخدم فعل مضاف له **ing** بعد التعبيرات الآتية

be busy	مشغول	be worth	يستحق
have difficulty (in)	يوجد صعوبة في	it's a waste of money	مضيعة للمال
it's no good = it's no use	لا فائدة من	it's a waste of time	مضيعة للوقت
there is no point in	لا فائدة من	feel like	يرغب / يريد
can't stand	لا يحتمل	how about - what about	ماذا عن
can't help	لا يستطيع منع نفسه من	don't mind	لا يمانع

- She **has difficulty** in walking.
It's a **waste of** time surfing the internet.
I **feel like** having a cold drink.

في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات التالية نستخدم **to + inf.**happy / sad / glad / pleased / lucky /
relieved / amazed....+ **to** + **inf.**

- It is **difficult for** her **to get** up early.
It was **easy for** Jana **to study** English.

في حالة وجود فعل بعد الصفات و أدوات الاستفهام نستخدم **to + inf.**

how to

what to

where to

+ **inf.**

- I don't know **how to go** to the club.
He is in a tight corner; he doesn't know **what to do**.

Important Notes

لاحظ الفرق بين:

like / would like / feel like

Seif **likes** to play (playing) football.Seif'd **like** to play football.Seif **feels like** playing football.أفعال يأتي بعدها مفعول ثم **to + inf.** في المعلوم وفي حالة المبني للمجهول تأتي **to + inf.** بعد

الفعل مباشرة

advise	ينصح	encourage	يشجع	order	يأمر
allow	يسمح	expect	يتوقع	permit	يسمح
ask	يطالب	promise	يعد	persuade	يقنع
invite	يدعو	help	يساعد	force	يجبر
tell	يخبر	teach	يعلم	command	يأمر
choose	يختار	challenge	يتحدى	beg	يتوسل
require	يتطلب	want	يريد	instruct	يعطي توجيه

الأفعال الآتية يستخدم بعدها المصدر ليذكر علي

hear	يسمع	notice	يلاحظ
see	يرى	watch	يشاهد

- I **heard** Toka **sing** a song.
I **heard** Toka **singing** a song.

= I heard the whole song.
= I heard part of the song.

استخدام **to + inf.** بعد الكلمات:

the first ... / the second ... / the last / the next

- Ahmed was **the first to get** the high mark.
Toka was **the last to attend** the meeting.

يستخدم المصدر بدون **to** بعد الأفعال الناقصة:can / could / may / might / must / mustn't / needn't /
shall / should / will / would

- They **must** attend the conference.

She **can run** very quickly.فعل **help** يأتي بعده المصدر مع **to** أو بدون **to**:

- Toka **helped** Jana **do** her homework.
Toka **helped** Jana **to do** her homework.

الأفعال الآتية يأتي بعدها **ing** في حالة عدم وجود مفعول، ويأتي بعدها **to + inf.** في حالة وجود مفعول

advise	ينصح	forbid	يمنع	permit	يسمح
allow	يسمح	recommend	يوصي ب	encourage	يشجع

I **advise** you **to read** this novel.I **advise** **reading** this novel.I was **allowed going** out.

Exercises on Structure

Be careful you must making such mistakes.

- Ⓐ enjoy Ⓑ avoid Ⓒ refuse Ⓓ intend
I hope the biology exam; I'm so worried.
Ⓐ will pass Ⓑ pass Ⓒ to pass Ⓓ passing
I remember this man in the club a year ago.
Ⓐ seeing Ⓑ to see Ⓒ had seen Ⓓ to seeing
Don't forget off the computer when you've finished with it.
Ⓐ switching Ⓑ switch Ⓒ to switch Ⓓ to switching
What do you plan when you go to Sharm El-Sheikh?
Ⓐ to do Ⓑ to doing Ⓒ will do Ⓓ do
You should speaking English with native speakers to speak fluently.
Ⓐ practise Ⓑ avoid Ⓒ decide Ⓓ hope
You look exhausted! I think you should consider to bed earlier.
Ⓐ to go Ⓑ of going Ⓒ going Ⓓ go
I don't think you should risk out in this heat. It's far too hot right now.
Ⓐ going Ⓑ to go Ⓒ go Ⓓ to going
Do your parents allow you out later at weekends?
Ⓐ stay Ⓑ to stay Ⓒ to staying Ⓓ staying

- 10 I always try to avoid with bad friends.
 a mixing b to mix c mix d to mixing
- 11 You should stop social media while you're studying.
 a checked b check c checking d checks
- 12 When studying you should remember a break every twenty-five minutes.
 a to take b taking c to take d took
- 13 You need to your mind and body healthy.
 a be kept b keeping c keep d am keeping
- 14 You seem on video calls every evening!
 a be b to be c to being d being
- 15 You have to stop email because it is old-fashioned.
 a to use b using c used d uses
- 16 I hope a new car instead of the old one.
 a to buy b buying c to buying d will buy
- 17 My friend suggests the midyear holiday in Luxor.
 a will spend b to spend c spending d spend
- 18 We mixing with bad friends because of their terrible behaviour.
 a prefer b wouldn't like to c fail d avoid
- 19 Stop noise; your father is asleep.
 a to making b making c make d to make
- 20 I really regret up late; I missed the first lecture.
 a staying b to stay c to staying d for staying
- 21 My father promised me a new mobile when I get high marks.
 a buying b to buy c would buy d will buy
- 22 Would you like the summer holiday with us in Port Said?
 a to spending b spend c spending d to spend
- 23 Would you mind me your camera?
 a lend b lending c to lend d in lending
- 24 The old man threatened our parents if we don't stop making noise.
 a inform b to informing c to inform d would inform
- 25 I remember this young man before when I was in Alexandria.
 a meeting b to meet c to meeting d had met
- 26 Please, remember your digital camera: we need it for our journey.
 a bringing b bring c to bring d will bring
- 27 We to spend the weekend in our friend's village.
 a consider b enjoy c would rather d plan
- 28 I to join the faculty of fine arts: it is the field of study I like most.
 a disliked b decided c enjoyed d refused
- 29 I hope an army officer when I grow up.
 a to be b will be c being d would be
- 30 She regrets her time before yesterday's exam; she failed to answer some questions.
 a had wasted b to waste c will waste d wasting

- The teacher suggested to the library to borrow some poetry books.
 a go b to go c to going d going
- 31 The police the young man of stealing the money.
 a excused b thanked c accused d rewarded
- 32 Basel offered me with my homework.
 a helped b helping c to help d help
- 33 I forgot my calculator to school so I used my friend's calculator.
 a bring b bringing c brought d to bring
- 34 Have you finished your room yet?
 a to clean b cleaning c clean d cleaned
- 35 We never allow in this school.
 a bully b bullying c to bully d is bullied
- 36 Ramy promised me to finish my school project.
 a helps b help c helping d to help
- 37 Which book did you choose at the library?
 a to reading b reading c to read d read
- 38 My cousin has decided Japanese.
 a learn b to learning c learning d to learn
- 39 The children really enjoyed those poems.
 a reading b to read c read d to reading
- 40 I didn't finish my homework until 10 o'clock last night.
 a do b to doing c to do d doing
- 41 The teacher suggested the information on the internet.
 a to finding b to find c finding d find
- 42 When I went to the shops last night, I remembered these shops before.
 a to visiting b visiting c to visit d visit
- 43 When my father drove to work this morning, he stopped the phone.
 a to answer b answer c answering d to answering
- 44 I can't help when I hear that.
 a to laugh b to laughing c laughing d in laughing
- 45 My uncle stopped football after he hurt his leg.
 a play b playing c to play d to playing
- 46 Don't spend too much time computer games.
 a play b playing c played d to play
- 47 Mona was looking forward to the title role in the new play.
 a play b playing c be played d being played
- 48 She isn't used to the beds.
 a make b do c making d doing
- 49 I visited Luxor when I was three, but I don't remember there.
 a going b to go c went d to go
- 50 My grandmother promised me some cakes when I next visit.
 a to making b make c making d to make

- 61 It took two days to the centre.
 a to getting b get c to get d getting
- 62 I'm not used on the left.
 a to drive b driving c to driving d at driving
- 63 Last week, I started a new language.
 a learn b to learning c learning d learned
- 64 Last weekend, my friend offered me.
 a help b helping c to helping d to help
- 65 Sorry, I think I forgot my book.
 a bringing b bring c brought d to bring
- 66 Can you give him my CV? I'd really like here.
 a to work b work c working d to working
- 67 I really regret this old car; it has caused me a lot of trouble.
 a to buying b buy c to buy d buying
- 68 We to spend the weekend in my village.
 a admitted b suggested c decided d enjoyed
- 69 Nesma decided the film instead.
 a watching b watch c to watch d to watching
- 70 Robert Louis Stevenson began when he was a child.
 a write b to writing c written d writing
- 71 I forgot milk when I went to the shops.
 a buying b buy c to buying d to buy
- 72 Would you like faculty of arts?
 a joining b to join c to joining d joining
- 73 Amir started preparations for his brother's wedding party.
 a to make b to making c make d made
- 74 Dalia remembers comics every week when she was young.
 a buying b to buying c to buy d buy
- 75 Dalia always remembers a comic for her niece when she visits her sister.
 a buying b to buying c to buy d buy
- 76 Ahmed stopped football on his way home.
 a to play b play c to playing d playing
- 77 Did you remember my letter? - Oh, I completely forgot.
 a posted b post c to post d posting
- 78 Do you object to Hurghada? Where else can we go?
 a being taken b be taken c to be taken d to being taken
- 79 Although my question was easy, he refused it.
 a answering b for answering c to answer d answer
- 80 I really to using mobiles while driving.
 a object b refuse c disapprove d hate
- 81 I still remember Alexandria when I was young. It was really amazing.
 a to visit b being visited c visit d visiting

- 82 I wouldn't like to be computer games.
 a to be b playing c had been d has been
- 83 I don't spend too much time our books with you the next time you come.
 a play b to bringing c bringing d to play
- 84 I don't forget the difficulties, we hope the African cup.
 a to bring b win c to winning d bring
- 85 Despite the difficulties, we hope the window glass.
 a winning b to break c breaking d to win
- 86 He denied to the university.
 a break b to go c going d to breaking
- 87 I'm not really interested in you about it.
 a go b telling c to telling d being gone
- 88 I can't help although I asked him twice.
 a to tell b smoked c smoking d being told
- 89 The young man didn't stop by air.
 a to smoking b to fly c flies d to smoke
- 90 My sister hates me.
 a fly b would visit c to visit d flew
- 91 My teacher promised his homework at home.
 a visit b to leave c left d leaves
- 92 The lazy student admitted with bad people.
 a leaving b to treat c treating d treat
- 93 I always avoid the English test this year.
 a to have treated b to passing c passing d to pass
- 94 We expect for a picnic in the park.
 a pass b goes c has gone d going
- 95 They suggested about Fatma.
 a to go b ask c to ask d asked
- 96 On my way to the station, I stopped and put down his pen.
 a asking b to write c written d writing
- 97 He stopped everyday activities without gravity.
 a write b to be done c being done d doing
- 98 Astronauts have to practise money from the lady.
 a to do b to take c takes d take
- 99 The salesman denied here."
 a taking b to stay c staying d stayed
- 100 "Would you like to join us?" "No, thank you. I'd rather the report.
 a stay b to write c writing d written
- 101 I'll have a word with you when you finish some from the baker's.
 a write b to buy c buy d to buying
- 102 We don't have any bread because Ali forgot
 a buying b to buy c buy d to buying

- 194
1. The police _____ the car to stop before the thieves could drive away.
 a forecast b forced c made d had
2. The teacher warned the students _____ time.
 a no waste b not wasting c don't waste d not to waste
3. Ali is planning _____ all weekend revising for next week's maths test.
 a to spend b spend c spending d to spending
4. My father advised me _____ to bed early because I had a test the next day.
 a to go b going c go d went
5. Do you think one day people will stop _____ newspapers?
 a reading b read c to read d to reading
6. I've _____ to build a new country house.
 a allowed b encouraged c planned d suggested
7. Mother always asks me _____ on myself.
 a to depending b depend c to depend d for depending
8. Would you like me _____ to the club with you?
 a go b to go c going d gone
9. You can't deny _____ the window; all the boys said you did it carelessly.
 a breaking b to break c break d to breaking
10. My friend allowed me _____ his mobile.
 a to using b use c using d to use
11. I can't help _____ when I speak with my little grandchild.
 a to laugh b laugh c to laughing d laughing
12. Tamer and I agreed _____ seven pounds each.
 a paying b pay c to pay d was paying
13. The school arranged _____ a new charity this year.
 a supported b supporter c to support d supporting
14. Ali prefers _____ to Dahab.
 a is flying b to fly c to have flown d flew
15. When we go to the Chinese restaurant, I want _____ something different.
 a have tried b to try c try d trying
16. What do you _____ to do in the summer?
 a avoid b plan c finish d practise
17. We prefer watching TV to _____ to the cinema.
 a going b go c goes d went
18. Remember _____ out all the lights before you leave.
 a put b to putting c to put d putting
19. Jana posted the letter and remembered _____ it later.
 a posting b to post c to posting d posts
20. It would be marvellous to fly in a balloon. I'd love _____ in one someday.
 a flying b flies c fly d to fly

- 195
1. Turn _____ the TV. I want to watch the news.
 a off b on c on d down
2. We are looking forward _____ Aswan.
 a to go b to going c going d go
3. The teacher blamed me _____ forgetting my homework.
 a for b on c of d to
4. What is the reason _____ being late?
 a of b why c for d that
5. I remember _____ her before.
 a to see b seeing c see d to seeing
6. Remember _____ some tea, we don't have any.
 a buy b buying c to buying d to buy
7. Switch _____ your camera if you don't want to be seen during the meeting.
 a on b off c down d of
8. He _____ drink some coffee.
 a can't stand b prefers c would prefer to d avoids
9. Mum _____ me tidy my room before going out.
 a forced b made c told d advised
10. Ali is _____ in watching horror movies.
 a enthusiastic b keen c interested d fond
11. Many people died _____ COVID-19.
 a out b from c with d of
12. We have to look _____ an alternative for oil before it runs out.
 a for / out b after / off c for / out of d up / in

① Writing Vocabulary

punctuation	علامات الترقيم	semi-colon	فاصلة المقبوطة	transition words	كلمات الربط
full stop=period	النقطة	dash (hyphen)	شرطة مائلة	contrast	التناقض
exclamation mark	علامة التعجب	slash	التركيز	addition	المعطف والإضافة
question mark	علامة الاستفهام	focus	الوحدة / الارتباط	cause (reason)	السبب
speech mark	علامات التنصيص	unity	الإيجاز	comparison	المقارنة
apostrophe	الفاصلة العليا	brevity	تراخيص / تلاحم	sequence	السلسلة الزمنية
coma	الفاصلة	coherence	الختام	result (effect)	النتيجة
colon	الأوفو / علامة :	conclusion		purpose	الغرض

② Vocabulary for Translation

war	حرب	purpose	غرض	optimistic	متفائل
co-operate	يتعاون	morals	أخلاق	treaty	معاهدة
co-operation	التعاون	president	رئيس دولة	disagreements	خلافات
outstanding	بارز / مميز	nations	أمم	disputes	نزاعات / خلافات
resources	موارد	current events	الأحداث الجارية	consumption	الاستهلاك
inland / local	داخلي / محلي	transfer	ينقل	construction	بناء / تشييد
traffic jam	ازدحام المرور	solution to	حل لـ	conflict	صراع
global	عالمي	faithful	مخلص	enhance	يقوي / يحسن / يبرز
efforts	جهود	deal with	يتعامل مع	well fare	معاملة
means	وسائل	protection	الوقاية / الحماية	put an end to	يضع حدا لـ
tips	نصائح	cost	يتكلف / تكلفة	characteristics	خصائص / سمات

③ Chapter three

revenge on	يتقم من	inheritance	ميراث	handsome	رسم
adopt	يتبنى	lodgings	مساكن	grumpy	متوهم / نكد
dare	يجرؤ	share	يشارك / نصيب	jealous	غير
fiancé	خطيب	clerk	موظف / كاتب	proud	فخور / معتد بنفسه
get engaged	يتم خطبته	disappointed	محبط	ordinary	عادي

احرص على اقتناء أقوى كتب
المراجعات للثانوية العامة

للتميز

Insert addresses (separated by commas) Remove Bcc

To: Monica@mail.com

From: Iman@mail.com

Cc:

Subject:

Attach Files

Plain Text

Hi Monica,

Thank you for your email about virtual meetings.
I understand how to join the meeting by clicking on the link in an

email and turning my microphone and camera on and off, but I'm not sure about how to give a presentation during a meeting.

It sounds like you have to share your screen if you want to show other people a document or PowerPoint slides, is that right? So I need to join the meeting, share my screen and then stop sharing when I've finished showing the thing I wanted to show. Have I understood that correctly? If I haven't, feel free to let me know how I should be doing it. Maybe we could have a quick call so you can talk me through it.

Thanks very much in advance for your help. I'm sure I'll be able to give presentations in our meetings without any problems very soon.

Talk to you soon,

Iman

Hi there,

You asked for some study tips and I have two good ones for you:

Try using the Promoted technique. You concentrate on your work for 25 minutes, then take a break, then do another session for the same amount of time, then take another break. After a few of these, you take a longer break.

Try teaching another student something you find difficult to understand. Prepare something before you meet up with them then explain it to your friend as well as you can.

Let me know how the studying goes.

Talk to you soon!

Hi there,

Adding a virtual background is great fun and quite easy to do when you know how. Let me explain.

First, look for the arrow next to the camera icon at the bottom of the screen. Click on that and then click on 'settings'. Another window will open, and you have to find the option on the left that says video and image backgrounds. You have to click on that if you don't have any Images, you can add them by clicking on the plus sign which you can find on the right. Choose the Image you want and then click on 'apply' and that's it!

I hope you have lots of fun but let me know if you have any questions.

Speak soon,

Basel

- 1 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 - a The teacher said, You must follow school rules, Hatem."
 - b The teacher said, You must follow school rules, Hatem."
 - c The teacher said "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
 - d The teacher said, "You must follow school rules, Hatem."
- 2 Which of the following is punctuated correctly?
 - a Mona, who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
 - b Mona who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
 - c Mona; who was the first to offer help, was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
 - d Mona; who was the first to offer help was a volunteer from the UNICEF.
- 3 Which of the following is correctly structured?
 - a By next year, I will buy a new car.
 - b By next year, I will have been bought a new car.
 - c By next year, I should have bought a new car.
 - d By next year, I will have bought a new car.
- 4 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part time accountant.
 - b Adel, who lives in Aswan is a part-time accountant.
 - c Adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
 - d Adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
- 5 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
 - b Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
 - c Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
 - d Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology chemistry, German and physics.
- 6 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a Wael did you understand why I had travelled to luxor alone?
 - b Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone
 - c Wael, did you understand why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
 - d Wael, did you understand Why I had travelled to Luxor alone?
- 7 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his money back?"
 - b I asked Ali did he ask for his money back.
 - c I asked Ali, "Did he ask for his money back?"
 - d I asked Ali, "did he ask for his money back?"
- 8 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a The leader, who managed to unite his people, was open minded.
 - b The leader who managed to unite his people was open minded.
 - c The leader, who managed to unite his people was open minded.
 - d The leader, who managed to unite his people, was openminded.
- 9 Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 - a "Your right to worry," said the teacher.
 - b "Your right to worry," said the teacher,
 - c "You're right to worry." said the teacher.
 - d "Your right to worry," said the teacher.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a We still don't know the cause for the fire.
 - b We still don't know the reason of the fire.
 - c We still don't know the cause of the fire.
 - d We still don't know what causes of the fire.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a We should take on more staff during holidays.
 - b We should take off more staff during holidays.
 - c We should take up more staff during holidays.
 - d We should take to more staff during holidays.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a You should stop to smoke, it is a fatal habit.
 - b You should stop to smoking, it is a fatal habit.
 - c You should stop smoking, it is a fatal habit.
 - d You should stop him to smoke, it is a fatal habit.

- I forgot to call Ali yesterday. This means
 - a I called Ali but I forgot that I did.
 - b I didn't find Ali's number to call him.
 - c I didn't remember to call Ali.
 - d I didn't remember calling Ali.

- On my way home, I stopped to talk to Heba. This means
 - a I stopped talking to Heba on my way home.
 - b I no longer talk to Heba.
 - c I met Heba on my home and talked to her.
 - d I met Heba on my home, but I didn't talk to her.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a We should put away the meeting until next Monday.
 - b We should put off the meeting until next Monday.
 - c We should put on the meeting until next Monday.
 - d We should put up the meeting until next Monday.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a He managed to find a solution for the problem of his own.
 - b He succeeded to find a solution to the problem of his own.
 - c He managed to finding a solution to the problem on his own.
 - d He was able to find a solution to the problem on his own.

- Which of the following is structurally correct?
 - a Dad always objects to staying up late.
 - b Dad always objects to stay up late.
 - c Dad always objects to staying on late.
 - d Dad never wants to staying up late.

1 One of the bad eating habits is eating meals that contain a lot of fat. This leads to a significant increase in weight and causes many diseases.

- ① من عادات الأكل السيئة تناول وجبات تحتوي على الكثير من الدهون. وهذا يؤدي إلى زيادة كبيرة في الوزن ويسبب العديد من الأمراض.
② من عادات الأكل السيئة تناول وجبات تحتوي على الكثير من الدهون. وهذا يؤدي إلى زيادة ضئيلة في الوزن ويسبب العديد من الأمراض.
③ من عادات الأكل المنتشرة تناول وجبات تحتوي على الكثير من الدهون. وهذا يؤدي إلى زيادة كبيرة في الوزن ويسبب العديد من الأمراض.
④ من عادات الأكل السيئة تناول وجبات تحتوي على الكثير من الدهون. وهذا يؤدي إلى زيادة كبيرة في الوزن ويسبب العديد من الأمراض.

2 Modern technology and scientific inventions help countries to make real progress in all areas.

- ① تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاختراعات العلمية البلدان على تحقيق تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.
② تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاختراعات العلمية الأريال على تحقيق تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.
③ ساعدت التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاختراعات العلمية البلدان على تحقيق تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.
④ تساعد التكنولوجيا الحديثة والاختراعات العلمية البلدان على تحقيق تقدم حقيقي في جميع المجالات.

3 Eco-tourism is a new type of tourism that attracts many tourists from all over the world to enjoy a clean and pollution-free environment.

- ① السياحة البيئية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وبجانية من التلوث.
② السياحة البيئية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.
③ السياحة البيئية هي نوع قديم من السياحة التي تجذب العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.
④ السياحة البيئية هي نوع جديد من السياحة التي تدعو العديد من السياح من جميع أنحاء العالم للتمتع ببيئة نظيفة وخالية من التلوث.

4 Violence films have a negative effect on children behaviors and make them extremely violent and aggressive.

- ① أفلام العنف لها تأثير سلبي على مظهر الأطفال وتجعلها شديدة العنف والعدوانية.
② أفلام العنف لها تأثير سلبي على سلوكيات الأطفال وتجعلها يكرهوا العنف والعدوانية.
③ أفلام العنف لها تأثير سلبي على سلوكيات الأطفال وتجعلها شديدة العنف والعدوانية.
④ أفلام العنف لها تأثير إيجابي على سلوكيات الأطفال وتجعلها شديدة العنف والعدوانية.

5 Only the person himself can develop his given potentials. But, like any other living being, he needs an atmosphere of warmth to give him a feeling of inner security.

- ① يمكن للفرد نفسه فقط تطوير إمكاناته. لكنه، مثل أي كائن حي آخر، يحتاج إلى جو من الدفء لمحج شعوراً بالأمان الخارجي.
② يمكن للفرد نفسه فقط تطوير إمكاناته. لكنه، مثل أي كائن حي آخر، يحتاج إلى جو من الدفء لمحج شعوراً بالأمان الداخلي.
③ يمكن للفرد نفسه فقط تطوير إمكاناته. لكنه، مثل أي كائن حي آخر، يحتاج إلى غلاف من الدفء لمحج شعوراً بالأمان الداخلي.
④ يمكن للفرد نفسه فقط تطوير إمكاناته. لكنه، ليس مثل أي كائن حي آخر، يحتاج إلى جو من الدفء لمحج شعوراً بالأمان الداخلي.

6 Without peace, civilization couldn't flourish as wars destroy whatever progress the man has achieved.

- ① بدون سلام لا يمكن للحضارة أن تزدهر، فالحروب تقضي على كل تقدم حققه الإنسان.
② بدون سلام لا يمكن للمواطن أن تزدهر، فالحروب تقضي على كل تقدم حققه الإنسان.
③ بدون سلام يمكن للحضارة أن تزدهر، فالحروب تقضي على كل تقدم حققه الإنسان.
④ بدون سلام لا يمكن للحضارة أن تزدهر، فالحروب تقضي على كل تقدم سيحققه الإنسان.

7 Artificial intelligence is the issue that occupies the minds of many people especially scientists. Everyone is afraid of being dominated by machines.

- ① الذكاء في الصناعة هو القضية التي تشغل بال كثير من الناس وخاصة العلماء. الجميع يخاف من أن تهيم عليه الآلات.
② الذكاء الاصطناعي هو القضية التي تشغل بال كثير من الناس وخاصة العلماء. الجميع يخاف من أن تهيم عليه الآلات.
③ الذكاء الاصطناعي هو القضية التي تشغل بال كثير من الناس وخاصة العلماء. الجميع يتوقع من أن تهيم عليه الآلات.
④ الذكاء الاصطناعي هو القضية التي تشغل بال كثير من الناس وخاصة العلماء. الجميع يخاف من أن تتفوق عليه الآلات.

① نتعلم اللغات لتكون قادرين على الاستفادة من ثقافات الشعوب الأخرى وتقدمهم العلمي.
② We learn languages to be able to benefit from other peoples' cultures and scientific progress.
③ We learn languages to be able to benefit from other peoples' cultures and scientific progress.
④ We learn languages to be able to benefit from other peoples' agriculture and scientific progress.
⑤ We learn languages to be able to benefit from another peoples' cultures and scientific progress.

⑥ إن العمل الجماعي هو السبيل الأفضل لنجاح أي مجال. فكل فرد في المجموعة يتعامل مع الآخرين من أجل النجاح.
⑦ العمل المطلوب.

⑧ Teamwork is the best way to successful in any field. Each member of the group deals with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑨ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. All member of the group deals with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑩ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deals with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑪ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑫ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑬ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑭ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑮ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑯ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑰ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑱ Teamwork is the best way to succeed in any field. Each member of the group deal with others in order to accomplish the required work.

⑲ Achieving self-sufficiency in food acquires the use of modern agricultural and industrial methods.

⑲ Achieving self-sufficiency in food requires the use of modern agricultural and artificial methods.

⑲ Achieving self-sufficiency in food requires the use of modern agricultural and industrial method.

⑲ Achieving self-sufficiency in food requires the use of modern agricultural and industrial methods.

⑲ يجب أن نبذل قصارى جهدنا لتحقيق التقدم والتنمية واستعادة مكانة مصر وسط البلدان المتحضرة في كل مكان في العالم.

⑲ We must do our best to achieve progress, and development and restore Egypt's position among civilized countries everywhere in the world.

⑲ We must do our best to achieve progress, and development and restore Egypt's location among civilized countries everywhere in the world.

⑲ We had to do our best to achieve progress, and development and restore Egypt's position among civilized countries everywhere in the world.

⑲ We must do our best to achieve progress, and development and restore Egypts' position among civilized countries everywhere in the world.

⑲ We must do our best to achieve progress, and development and restore Egypts' position among civilized countries everywhere in the world.

⑲ لقد أظهرت الأبحاث أن الأشخاص السعداء يعيشون لفترة أطول. وأكثر صحة وأكثر نجاحاً.

⑲ Research has shown that happy people live longer, healthier and more relaxing.

⑲ Research has shown that happy people live longest, healthier and more relaxed.

⑲ Research has been shown that happy people live longer, healthier and more relaxed.

⑲ Research has shown that happy people live longer, healthier and more relaxed.

⑲ تتفد الحكومة المصرية حالياً عدد من المشروعات العملاقة وذلك لتوفير فرص عمل للشباب وحل مشكلة البطالة.

⑲ The Egyptian government is currently implementing a number of mega projects in order to provide job opportunities for young people, solve the unemployment problem.

⑲ The Egyptian government is currently implementing a number of tiny projects in order to provide job opportunities for young people, solve the unemployment problem.

⑲ The Egyptian government is currently implementing a number of mega projects in order to provide job opportunities for young people, solve the unemployment problem.

⑲ The Egyptian government is currently implementing a number of mega projects in order to provide job opportunities for young people, solve the employment problem.

⑲ The Egyptian government is currently implementing a number of mega projects in order to provide job opportunities for young people, solve the unemployment problem.

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GIANTS Exercises on Story

- 1 Pupils should be helped to a positive approach to the environment.
 (a) adopt (b) adapt (c) teach (d) listen
- 2 It is difficult to the public of the need for change.
 (a) discourage (b) help (c) convince (d) encourage
- 3 Pay no attention to his moods-he's just a old man.
 (a) grumpy (b) helpful (c) sensible (d) reasonable
- 4 She got insanely and there was a terrible fight..
 (a) happy (b) faint (c) jealous (d) silent
- 5 They wanted more stories about people and fewer stories about the rich and famous.
 (a) unique (b) special (c) wealthy (d) ordinary
- 6 Her dream is to marry a tall, dark, businessman.
 (a) ugly (b) fool (c) handsome (d) unhealthy
- 7 We're particularly of our company's environmental record.
 (a) pride (b) bride (c) interested (d) proud
- 8 Leave the keys with the desk
 (a) employer (b) client (c) customer (d) clerk
- 9 I was that we played so well yet still lost.
 (a) hopeful (b) disappointed (c) surprising (d) glad
- 10 It is cheaper to live in than in a hotel.
 (a) castle (b) palace (c) luxury (d) lodgings
- 11 revenge will never give you a sense of peace or closure-you'll remain just as angry.
 (a) Taking (b) Giving (c) Doing (d) Get
- 12 We don't have enough books, so you'll have to
 (a) sell (b) divide (c) connect (d) share
- 13 Eye colour shows your genetic
 (a) inherit (b) heir (c) inheritance (d) successor
- 14 Have you heard? Sally and Ray are getting That is great.
 (a) divorced (b) engaged (c) alone (d) away
- 15 Since he was stuck in a lift a year ago he hasn't to get back into one.
 (a) dared (b) hated (c) avoided (d) want

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Overpopulation⁽¹⁾ refers to an undesirable⁽²⁾ condition in which the number of existing human beings exceeds⁽³⁾ the actual carrying capacity⁽⁴⁾ of the earth. It has many causes which range from a decline in the death rate⁽⁵⁾ to early marriages and more. The ill-effects⁽⁶⁾ of overpopulation are quite severe. Our planet can produce only a limited⁽⁷⁾ amount of water and food. Thus, overpopulation causes environmental damage including deforestation⁽⁸⁾, pollution, etc. Moreover, it rises due to overpopulation. There are more people than job opportunities. As a result, unemployment⁽⁹⁾ gives rise to crimes like theft and more. We also have pandemics⁽¹⁰⁾ and epidemics which happen due to overpopulation. Another ill-effect is malnutrition⁽¹¹⁾ and starvation⁽¹²⁾. When there are scarce resources, these diseases will likely be on the rise. Most importantly, we have a shortage of water which makes it tougher for people to get access⁽¹³⁾ to clean water. There are many solutions which we may take up to prevent

- ١ الزيادة السكانية
٢ غير مرغوب
٣ يتخطى
٤ قدرة / استيعاب
٥ معدل الوفيات
٦ آثار جانبية
٧ محدود
٨ إزالة الغابات
٩ البطالة
١٠ الأوبئة
١١ سوء التغذية
١٢ المجاعة

overpopulation. The best measure is family planning⁽¹⁴⁾ to ensure proper spacing between the births of the children and limiting the number of children as per income. The government must make the horrors of overpopulation reach the public through the use of media. Moreover, better education can help implement⁽¹⁵⁾ social changes which can curb overpopulation. Many governments of countries waive⁽¹⁶⁾ a certain part of income tax for married couples with one or two children. All in all, overpopulation is no less than a curse⁽¹⁷⁾ that poses a permanent threat to the development of any country, it is essential to stop the flood of population. To do that, one must indulge in proper family and creating balance in society for a better world.

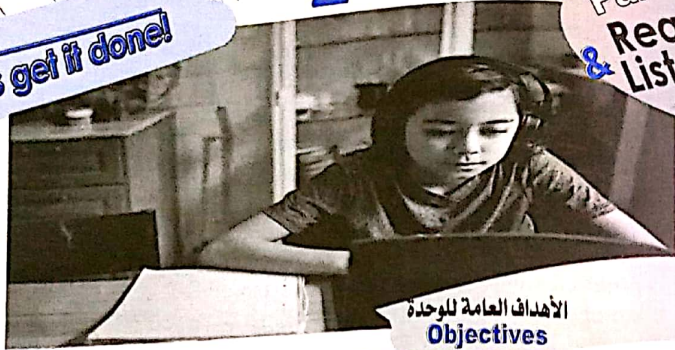
- ١٤ التخطيط
١٥ تنفيذ
١٦ تخفيف
١٧ لعنة

- 1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:
 The main idea of the second paragraph is
 (a) Pros and cons of overpopulation
 (b) The advantages of overpopulation
 (c) The reasons for overpopulation
 (d) The reasons and the results of overpopulation
- 2 According to the passage, job vacancies
 (a) are the same rate of overpopulation
 (b) increases because of overpopulation
 (c) have no relation with overpopulation
 (d) decreases because of overpopulation
- 3 One of the synonyms of the underline word "curb" is
 (a) Express (b) Take out (c) Control (d) Silence
- 4 The underlined pronoun "it" refers to
 (a) Overpopulation (b) Environmental damage
 (c) Deforestation (d) Pollution
- 5 The author believes that family's role in solving the problem of overpopulation is
 (a) moving to the outskirts (b) building new houses
 (c) Having a lot of birth
 (d) Limiting the number of children and Planning the spacing between births
- 6 Another solution of this problem is
 (a) Providing opportunities (b) Decreasing the marriage age
 (c) Restricting the child marriage (d) Conserving the natural resources
- 7 Another reason for overpopulation is
 (a) Lack of female education (b) The long spacing between births
 (c) Lack of natural resources (d) imposing high taxes on people



Unit

6 Let's get it done!

الأهداف العامة للوحدة
Objectives

Reading: A report on a study into productivity

Listening: An interview with an expert on productivity

Speaking: Brainstorm and discuss ideas to improve productivity

Language: Get something done; Causative verbs

Writing: A Reflective text

Life skills: Productivity; Self-management

Main Vocabulary

productive	إنتاجي / منتج	force (n) (v)	يجبر / إجبار / قوة
productivity	إنتاجية	distracted	مشوش / شارد الذهن
change (n) (v)	تغيير / يغير	significantly	تماماً / بشكل ملحوظ
assess	يقدر / يقيم / يحكم على	interrupt (v)	يقاطع
decline (n) (v)	ينقص / نقصان	awareness	وعي / إدراك
efficient	كفاءة / فعال	effectiveness	فاعلية
efficiency	كفاءة	error	خطأ
raise	يرفع / يربي / يجمع	pollution (n)	تلوث
vary	يختلف / يتغير / يتنوع	strategy (n)	استراتيجية / خطة
various	متنوع	delay (n) (v)	تأخير / يؤخر
variety	تشكيلة / تنوع	excuse (n) (v)	عذر / يبرر
state (n) (v)	يصرح / يذكر / بيان	performance	أداء / إجراء / فاعلية
tend	يميل إلى / ميل	drawing	رسم / صورة / نقش
brainstorming session	جلسة عصف ذهني	researcher	باحث
procrastination	تسويف / تباطؤ / تأن	repeat	يكرر
procrastinate	يماطل / يؤخر / يسوف	mental / mentally	عقلي / عقلياً
analyse (v)	يحلل	diet	نظام غذائي
analysis (n)	تحليل	pillow	وسادة / مخدة
evaluate	يقيم	ear plugs	سدادات الأذن
inevitable	حتمي / لا مفر منه	factors	عوامل / عناصر
records	سجلات	permission	إذن / تصريح
cyclists (n)	راكبي الدراجات	aim	هدف / يهدف
		process	عملية / سلسلة من التغيرات
		progress	تقدم

Part 1
& Reading
& Listening

Additional Vocabulary

level	مستوى	fail	يفشل
subject	مادة	session	جلسة
task	مهمة / واجب	healthily	بطريقة صحية
achieve	يحقّق / ينتج	quite	إلى حد ما
mention	يذكر	idea	فكرة
conclusions	نتائج / استنتاجات	exactly	بالضبط
diary	يوميات	Olympics	الألعاب الأولمبية
answer	يجيب / إجابة / رد	expert	خبير
expect	يتوقع	period	فترة / حصة دراسية
weather	الطقس	common	شائع
in detail	بالتفصيل	amount	كمية
exam	امتحان	believe	يعتقد
group	مجموعة / يقسم لمجموعات	copy	نسخة / ينسخ
daily life	حياة يومية	become	يصبح
reach	يصل	ending	نهاية
positive impact	تأثير إيجابي	avoid	يتجنب
cycling team	فريق ركوب الدراجات	interesting	ممتع
follow	يتبع	below	تحت
waste	يضيع	tips	نصائح
allow	يسمح	discover	يكشف
discuss	يناقش	show	يعرض / عرض
refresh	ينعش / ينشط	summarise	يلخص
surprised	مندعش	area	منطقة
massive	ضخم / هائل	focus	يركز / تركيز

Synonyms & Antonyms

word meaning

productive	منتج
vary	يتنوع
procrastination	تسويف / تباطؤ / تأن
allow	يسمح
fail	يفشل
drawback	مساوي
significantly	بشكل ملحوظ
error	خطأ
efficiency	كفاءة / فاعلية

Synonym

effective - fruitful
diversify - mix - alter
delay - slowness
permit - enable
collapse - fall - be in vain
disadvantage - weakness - obstacle
remarkably - considerably
mistake - fault
effectiveness - potency
productiveness

Antonym

fruitless - vain
keep - maintain - preserve
advance - quickness
forbid - prevent
succeed - flourish - prosper
advantage - benefit - blessing
pointlessly - worthlessly
correction - adjusting
ineffectiveness - inability
inefficiency

3 Prepositions

instead	بدلاً من	carry	يحمل
analysis	تحليل	depend	يعتمد على
chat	يتحدث عن	lead	يؤدي إلى
worried	قلق بشأن	excuse	عذر
result	نتيجة	look	نظراً
increase	زيادة في	divide	يقسم
surprised	متفاجئ بواسطة	concentrate	يركز
distracted	مشتت بسبب	drawback	عيوب
increase	زيادة نسبية	helpful	مفيد / نافع
find out	يكتشف	at least	على الأقل
take part in	يشارك في	on time	في الوقت المحدد
put ... away	يضع بعيداً	write down	يكتب

4 Expressions & Idioms

looking back	تذكر ما حدث	make a better job of	يؤدي عمل أفضل
make changes to	يغير	make decisions	يقرر
set an alarm	يضع إنذاراً	Make a study plan	يخطط لدراسة
a waste of time	هدنة للوقت	keep going with	يواصل العمل
at different times	في أوقات مختلفة	change his mind	يغير رأيه
at the beginning of	في بداية	a six-month period	فترة ستة أشهر
can understand the logic	يستطيع فهم المنطق	have a positive impact on	يؤثر إيجابياً على
put the ideas into practice	يضع الأفكار على أرض الواقع	make the revision interesting	يجعل المراجعة مثيرة

5 Derivatives

Verb

produce	ينتج
vary	يغير / يواظف / يبتعد
assess	يقيم / يحكم على
affect	يؤثر على
signify	يدل على / يعني
ope	يأمل / يفتن
progress	يتقدم / يتطور
analyse	يحلل

Noun

production	إنتاج
productivity	إنتاجية
variety	تنوع
variance	اختلاف / تباين
assessment	تقدير / تقييم
effect	تأثير / أثر
significance	أهمية / معنى
honesty	أمانة
hope/hopefulness	أمل / أمنية
progress	تقدم / تطور
progression	تقدم / تطور
analysis	تحليل

Adjective

productive	إنتاجي / منتج
variable	متغير / متقلب
various	متنوع
assessable	قابل للتقييم
effective	فعال / مؤثر
significant	هام / ذو أهمية
honest	أصيل / صادق
hopeful	مبتهل / متفائل
hopeless	يأس / متشائم
progressive	تقدمي / متطور
analytical	تحليلي

Definitions

to examine the nature or structure of something	للتفحص طبيعة أو بنية شيء ما
to calculate the amount or value of something	لحساب كمية أو قيمة شيء ما
a group of people think about something to create good ideas	مجموعة من الناس يفكرون في شيء ما لخلق أفكار جيدة
a decrease in the quality, quantity or importance of something	انخفاض في الجودة، الكمية أو الأهمية من شيء ما
a change that is caused by an event, action etc.	تغيير ناتج عن حدث، فعل، إلخ.
the quality of doing something well with no waste of time or money	جودة القيام بشيء ما بفعالية دون هدر للوقت أو المال
certain to happen and impossible to avoid	مؤكد الحدوث ولا يمكن تجنبه
to delay doing something that you should do	لتأجيل القيام بشيء ما يجب عليك فعله
doing or achieving a lot	القيام بإنجاز الكثير
the rate at which you produce work and the amount produced	السرعة التي تنتج بها العمل والكمية المنتجة
to improve or develop over a period of time	لتحسين أو التطور خلال فترة زمنية
to increase the amount or level of something	لتحسين الكمية أو المستوى من شيء ما
to change or to be different according to the situation	لتغيير أو أن يكون مختلفاً وفقاً للوضع
to be likely to behave in a particular way or have a particular characteristic	لتكون على الأرجح يتصرف بطريقة معينة أو أن يكون له خاصية معينة

Listening

I try hard to finish my homework on time, but I can never get it all done. After just a few minutes my **productivity** levels start to **decline** and I start looking at my phone.

It sounds like you need to **raise** your **productivity** so you can get more homework done.

Amayn: So I need to become more **productive**?

Eman: Yes, exactly. You need to do good work, but get it done faster by increasing your **efficiency**. First, **assess** when and where you find it easiest to work. You could try to **vary** the time and place where you work and see what happens at different times and in different places.

Amayn: That's a good idea. I'll try doing that and hopefully I'll soon be making more **progress** with my homework.



Report of a recent study into productivity amongst students

In our research study, we assessed the productivity levels of sixteen to eighteen-year-old students. The aim was to find out which situations lead to an increase in the students' productivity levels while they are studying. We chose a group of 250 students and asked them to keep a diary over a six-month period. In these diaries they wrote down how much time they spent studying every day and what they achieved.

At the start of the study, we asked all the students to make a change to their study habits. We wanted to find out what effect this change would have on the students' productivity. We repeated this process at the start of every month for the rest of the study to look at the effects of varying study habits.

Our analysis of the students' diaries resulted in some interesting conclusions. We noticed that most students' productivity levels increased significantly when they got up earlier to study before school. This was even true for students who had said they weren't very efficient when they studied early in the morning.

On the other hand, most students' productivity levels declined significantly when they regularly studied until late into the evening. Another interesting finding was that studying with other students had a very positive effect on some students' productivity levels, but a very negative effect on other students' productivity levels.

In conclusion, we can state that studying in the morning seems to help most students to become more productive, but the effects of other factors, like whether of students study alone, vary, depending on the individual.



Reading WB page 39

Things to avoid when studying, to help productivity

Don't procrastinate

There is one common error which stops students from being productive: procrastination. Procrastination is when we delay doing something important. Students often look for an excuse to do other things, such as tidy their bedrooms, when they should be studying. Make a study plan and then make yourself follow it!

Don't study all night

Another bad habit that some students have is studying all night. (Sometimes this is because they have been procrastinating in all day!) Studying at night instead of sleeping does not allow the body and brain to rest. It's important to switch off to study effectively the next day.



Put the phone away

Some teachers allow students to keep their phone with them in class. But students shouldn't make themselves be distracted by their phones. Even better, hand it to the teacher at the beginning of the class – they will let you have it back at the end!

Reading WB page 38

Sherif You said last week your revision was going slowly. Are you getting more done now?

Hisham To be honest, my progress is going well this week. My dad will get some changes done to my room to help me raise my efficiency.

Sherif Really? Wow! What sort of changes?

Hisham Well, he's going to put a desk under my window. The desk will be big enough for two people, so I can study with friends. Do you want to come over on Saturday and we can study together?

Sherif That sounds great. We need to get our English project done and then we can revise for Science.

Hisham Great. I usually get a lot more work done when I study with friends. What time do you want to come?

Sherif Well, I prefer to study in the morning. I got a lot of work done when I studied yesterday morning. How about 9 o'clock?

Hisham Great, see you then.

7 Notice the Difference

custom	عادة (خاص بجمهورية)	habit	عادة (خاص ببلد)
result in - lead to	يتسبب في	result from	نتيجة من
on time	في الوقت المناسب (بالضبط)	in time	في وقت من الوقت المحدد
most +	أكثر / أغلب	most of +	أغلب / أغلب
damage	تلف / يدمر	damages	تلفيات / أضرار
save	يقتل	safe	تأمينات
other	آخر	another	أخر (مكرر)

Grandpa was born in 1950, when few houses had electricity.

Pollution will to serious problems in the future.

Pollution will in serious problems in the future.

Healthy lifestyle begin when you're young.

Is it to tip hairdressers in this country?

It's for men to get married in black in my country.

Most are honest, patient and hard-working.

The storm didn't much damage.

Smoking is likely to your health permanently.

There are eight pets in my house. Six are cats and are dogs.

While I was walking, I met boy.

I will have finished my study in two years.

I usually have a ten-minute break for coffee at midday.

I usually have a two-hour meeting.

While I was walking, I met boy.

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Unit 6

I will have finished my study in time.

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I will have finished my study in time.

produce
product
productive(ly)
production
producer(n)

These goods are efficiently produced in small associations.

He has eliminated dairy products from his diet.

My time spent in the library was very productive.

The country has resumed normal oil production.

Libya is a major oil producer.

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assess, estimate & appreciate

assess	يقيم
estimate	يقيم / يقدر / يقيس
appreciate	يقدّر (تقديره)

The insurers will need to assess the flood damage.

It has been estimated that one in eight couples is infertile.

We all appreciate our teachers.

Authorities are damage caused by last night's stormy weather.

The company my effort.

The costs of the building project are well over £1 million.

It was difficult to how many trees had been destroyed.

Marriage breaks easily as women never their husbands' efforts.

It was difficult to how many trees had been destroyed.

Marriage breaks easily as women never their husbands' efforts.

raise - rise - arise - arouse

raise (d) + مفعول	أرسل / أرسلت
rise (rose - risen) يرتفع / ارتفع / يرتفع	ارتفع / ارتفعت
arise (arose - arisen) يرتفع / ارتفع / يرتفع	ارتفع / ارتفعت
arouse (d) + مفعول	أثار / أثارت

- ▶ Raise your hand if you want to answer.
- ▶ He raised a lot of money from his job.
- ▶ His friend raises cattle and sheep.
- ▶ The sun rises in the east.
- ▶ I rise at 8:00 in the morning.
- ▶ When the visitor entered, all students rose.
- ▶ A lot of problems arise because of misunderstanding.
- ▶ His behavior aroused the suspicion of the police.

- ❏ It was dark when I woke up because the sun had not yet.....
- ❏ It is our policy to deal with problems as they.....
- ❏ The charity hopes to..... five million pounds to build a new hospital for children.
- ❏ A serious problem can..... if the heart stops pumping effectively.
- ❏ Her strange behaviour..... our suspicions.
- ❏ The massive statues were cut into pieces and..... over 60 metres up the cliff.
- ❏ The company decided to..... the salaries of its employees by 10%.
- ❏ I had to..... up my voice in order to make myself heard over.

degree & grade

degree	درجة / درج
grade	درجة / درج

- ▶ I had got a degree in philosophy.
- ▶ Water boils at 100 degrees Celsius.
- ▶ Very few students passed the exam with grade A.

- ❏ In case of having a....., I could get a job easily.
- ❏ What..... did you get in your maths exam?
- ❏ What..... did you get from your university?
- ❏ These exercises are.....
- ❏ That job demands a high..... of skill.
- ❏ If you work harder, improvement will come by.....

my family was satisfied with my..... this year.

Synonyms & Antonyms

- Don't get confused
- work at its best results is a synergy that can be very productive." In this sentence, 'productive' is an synonym of.....
- a step backwards to allow her to pass. The synonym of 'allow' is.....
- one of the drawbacks of living with someone is having to share a bathroom. The antonym of "drawbacks" is.....
- she got through her work with speed and efficiency. Efficiency is a synonym for.....

Exercises on Vocabulary

- ❏ We really need to increase our..... if we want to meet our objectives.
- ❏ The students found the test difficult and it led to a..... in their motivation.
- ❏ I can't hear you; please,..... your voice.
- ❏ My father advises me to stop studying when I feel exhausted because my concentration.....
- ❏ I expected my friend to help me, but he let me.....
- ❏ Efficient teachers usually use different strategies to assess students'..... at school.
- ❏ It is a good idea to..... the place where you study as it can help your memory.
- ❏ The first thing to do is to..... how you remember things best.
- ❏ Remember that your concentration tends to..... after 30 minutes.
- ❏ If you want to..... awareness of pollution, you should talk to your friends about it.
- ❏ Using less electricity will improve the energy..... in your house
- ❏ If you want to stay in this job you'll need to get your..... up.
- ❏ Technology and the internet have dramatically..... the way we communicate.
- ❏ The latest opinion poll shows that the president's popularity has.....

64 The facts are clearly in the report. **forced** **stated**

65 They have launched a campaign to raise of COVID-19. **phoned** **showed**

66 They don't have information yet to evaluate the of those programmes. **wor** **awareness** **worry** **awaken**

67 Young children to get sick more often than adults. **effectiveness** **effective** **efficient** **affect**

68 We had a very meeting. I felt we solved lots of problems. **interrupt** **bend** **tend** **practise**

69 So I started to cycle as fast as I could and soon began to catch up with the other **uncommunicative** **impossible** **unproductive** **productive**

70 We're making slow but steady with the decorating. **cycle** **cyclists** **cycling** **planes**

71 We aim to provide our clients with a / an and friendly service. **pout** **progress** **progressive** **sickness**

72 The strategies that victims use to cope with bullying also by gender and age. **efficient** **unproductive** **facial** **subservient**

73 I don't eat meat, only fish, but there's a good available here. **various** **different** **suppose** **vary**

74 The blood samples were sent to the lab to be **various** **variety** **varies** **variable**

75 This is no time for We need to get to work. **wasted** **spilt** **analysed** **drunk**

76 The role of stay-at-home mother is more positively in working-class communities. **procrastination** **progress** **effect** **productivity**

77 The technique is being tried in classrooms to what effects it may have. **wasted** **spilt** **evaluated** **analyse**

78 According to official there were 21 murders in the city that year. **affect** **cause** **assess** **won**

79 The new vaccine has proved its in fighting COVID-19. **recons** **recoils** **roys** **records**

80 Regular tests enable the teacher to monitor the of each child. **efficiency** **efficient** **weak** **laziness**

81 We will come to a decision only after careful of the problem. **progressive** **weekly** **progress** **weak**

82 You're not to talk during the exam. **analysis** **analyst** **analyse** **delay**

83 The boss the project to see if it had been worthwhile. **allow** **interrupted** **repeated** **allowed**

84 After listening to the pros and the teacher gave him permission to go ahead. **frustrated** **damaged** **evolutioned** **excluded**

85 He was an experienced player who was always seeking to improve his **cats** **coins** **cans** **cons**

86 The school students were by the noise outside the classroom. **loss** **performance** **lost** **perforce**

87 **distracted** **raised** **encouraged** **progressed**

88 a cure for cancer is one of the biggest challenges facing medical **grindling** **researchers** **plumbers** **searchers**

89 has an effect on both your physical and health. **mechanics** **mentally** **mental** **pillow**

90 I look a deep breath and rested my pounding head against the feather soft **pin** **pillar** **pole** **pillow**

91 He had been depressed since the of his father. **death** **diet** **dead** **died**

92 I bought some to avoid any outside noise. **ears** **earrings** **ear plugs** **wigs**

93 The vaccination program has been a major in the improvement of health standards. **facilities** **factor** **factory** **research**

94 I'll make few calls and I'm going to send my medical to the specialists. **findings** **founded** **fainted** **distraction**

95 The message is ready and short, but there are some spelling so remember to correct them. **errors** **mistaken** **wrong** **mistakable**

96 I apologize to you, but the road ahead is very bad and you should turn back. **explode** **explain** **interpret** **interrupt**

97 Donations have decreased over the past few years. **significantly** **significant** **significance** **insignificance**

98 She was active raising and money for serious diseases. **wors** **aware** **awareness** **awoke**

99 There is a connection between and the death of trees. **productive** **awareness** **population** **pollution**

100 Change your life today. Don't gamble on the future, act now, without **procrastinate** **delay** **efficiency** **productivity**

101 The charity is drawing up a to meet the needs of the homeless. **penalty** **plane** **strategy** **donator**

102 He said that they have to get from the minister to test the new drug. **allow** **permission** **accept** **refuse**

103 We hope to prevent anything from happening. **unpleasant** **pleasant** **pleased** **please**

104 There are some big to marriage - you do lose a lot of your freedom. **merits** **advantages** **disadvantages** **pros**

105 The parade was very well and passed without mishap. **organise** **organised** **prevented** **failed**

106 This latest novel confirms her prominent position today's writers. **amongst** **beneath** **below** **under**

107 With you will become more skilled. **fear** **weakness** **practical** **practice**

108 Every has rights which must never be taken away. **individuality** **machine** **individual** **personal**

109 Have an in life, or your energies will all be wasted. **aimlessness** **aim** **air** **aimless**

110 The situation is good, despite a few minor problems. **over** **overall** **over here** **over and over**

- 1104 The release of the hostages could not be achieved without the use of
 a) powerless b) armless c) force d) armed
- 1105 friendship is like sound health, the value of it is seldom known until it be lost.
 a) Untrue b) Truly c) True d) Aimless
- 1106 There is space here only to very briefly the research on languages.
 a) summarise b) surprise c) hate d) waste
- 1107 The stranger's question me so that I temporarily lost my tongue.
 a) surprising b) surprised c) discussed d) believed
- 1108 Bad weather was the main to camping in the far north.
 a) drawback b) advantage c) pros d) merit
- 1109 Most managers work in government, after all, not to enrich themselves but to have some positive on their community.
 a) drawback b) affect c) influential d) impact
- 1110 Psychological studies were emphasizing the of the family.
 a) important b) unimportance c) importance d) tolerant
- 1111 Headings and sub-headings further clarify the of the article.
 a) loss b) destruction c) structure d) alternative
- 1112 There's a big between knowing that something is true, and being able to prove it.
 a) difference b) differentiate c) awareness d) pollution
- 1113 The government does not want to go to war unless all other have failed.
 a) solve b) alternatives c) difference d) cyclists
- 1114 Before I interviewed the writer, I read his book again just to my memory.
 a) reread b) rewrite c) damage d) refresh
- 1115 Let us for a moment that the news is really true.
 a) interrupt b) sleep c) suppose d) force
- 1116 The wind farm will generate enough for some 30,000 homes.
 a) electricity b) awareness c) delay d) efficiency
- 1117 This exercise will enhance your powers of attention and
 a) consideration b) concentration c) mental d) healthy
- 1118 Official show that 44 businesses have stopped trading in the last 12 months.
 a) ports b) cords c) records d) forks
- 1119 She was furious at having been deceived.
 a) absoluteness b) very c) absolutely d) extreme
- 1120 He maths but passed all his other subjects.
 a) felt b) failed c) succeeded d) succeeded in
- 1121 I hope that the decision taken today will be to the of the whole nation.
 a) damage b) benefit c) destruction d) cons
- 1122 For a long time it was thought to be a harmless substance, but we now have to the contrary.
 a) delay b) evidence c) records d) prove
- 1123 The crops are sprayed with pesticides.
 a) regularly b) irregular c) regular d) regularly

كتاب قواعد الصالحة
للثانوية العامة

Causative

had (got) my room cleaned.

I cleaned my room.

حصلت على غرفتي منظفة (شخص آخر قام بذلك)

كنت بتنظيف الغرفة بنفسي

في المبني للمبني have - let - make + مفعول عاقل + inf. + مصدر بكون to

The teacher had us do some extra work today.

Toka let Jana play with her.

Jana makes Toka do her homework before sleeping.

في المبني للمبني get - allow - force - cause - permit + مفعول عاقل + to + inf. + مصدر

Al Daifi got Seif to go with him to the club.

The bright light caused her to blink.

The doctor allowed the patient to eat anything.

I forced my daughters to sleep early.

My father permits me to go out at night every Friday.

في المبني للمبني have - get + مفعول غير عاقل أو عاقل في حالة مفعول + P.P. + المصروف + مصدر للمبني

I have my hair cut.

I had my teeth checked yesterday.

Jana caused Toka to be hit by her teacher.

We always get our clothes washed.

Ali is getting his car repaired.

لاحظ صيغة السؤال والجاذبية مع causative

Do you usually get your room cleaned?

No, I clean it myself.

Did you have your meal prepared?

No, I didn't (have it prepared). I prepared it myself.

لاحظ صيغة المبني والمفعول مع causative

I won't get my room tidied. I'll tidy it by myself.

Get your hair cut! It's too long.



Causative verbs

- ▶ We use the verb **make** to say that someone or a situation forced someone else to do something.
استخدم الفعل **make** لنقول ان شخصا ما او موقفا اجبر شخصا اخر على فعل شيء ما.
- ▶ My parents **make** me **tidy** my room.
نحن ابناؤنا يجبروننا على ترتيب غرفتنا.
- ▶ We use the verbs **let** and **allow** to say that someone has permission to do something.
استخدم الافعال **let** - **allow** لنقول ان شخصا ما لديه الاذن لفعل شيء ما.
- ▶ The teacher sometimes **lets** us **watch** a film.
المعلم احيانا يسمح لنا بمشاهدة فيلم.
- ▶ The teacher sometimes **allows** us **to watch** a film.
المعلم احيانا يسمح لنا بمشاهدة فيلم.
- ▶ We use the verb **stop** to say that someone or a situation makes it impossible to continue doing something:
استخدم الفعل **stop** لنقول ان شخصا ما او موقفا يجعل من المستحيل الاستمرار في فعل شيء ما.
- ▶ The cold weather **stops** us **from going** outside.

يمكن استخدام causative في كل الزمنة كما يلي:

مضارع بسيط	active	Passive
مضارع مستمر	active	Passive
مضارع زام	active	Passive
ماضي بسيط	active	Passive
ماضي مستمر	active	Passive
ماضي زام	active	Passive
مستقبل بسيط	active	Passive

- his not easy to make Peter his mind, he's very stubborn.
 a) change b) changes c) change d) to changing
- your parents allow you out later at weekends?
 a) to change b) to stay c) to staying d) staying
- my father always us go to bed early when we have exams. We have to obey his order!
 a) lets b) persuades c) makes d) allows
- I am going to have a new washing machine
 a) made b) installed c) insisted d) done
- The rain us from playing football.
 a) let b) allowed c) made d) stopped
- my parents me finish my homework before they allow me to watch TV.
 a) stop b) get c) tell d) make
- We our project done last night so now we can relax.
 a) get b) got c) allowed d) made
- What stops you as productive as you could be?
 a) to being b) to be c) being d) from being
- Jana always her brothers their beds.
 a) makes / tidy b) got / tidy c) had / tidied d) get / tidy
- We the painter our house every year.
 a) get / painting b) make / to paint c) have / paint d) got / to painted
- The sergeant made the criminal
 a) talked b) to talk c) talk d) talking
- Mona her older sister her clothes yesterday.
 a) made / to iron b) got / to iron c) have / iron d) got / iron
- He'll his brother a watch if he passes the exam.
 a) let / have bought b) makes / buy c) get / buy d) have / buying
- The boss him a suit, though he wanted to wear sportswear.
 a) makes / wear b) got / wearing c) had / worn d) made / wear
- All his credit card
 a) has / change b) get / to change c) made / to change d) got / changed
- The manager his secretary the documents.
 a) got / to be typed b) made / typed c) got / type d) had / type
- It is a very profitable business but I couldn't make him up his mind to start it.
 a) make b) to make c) made d) have made
- When did you your bank accounts?
 a) have / check b) get / to check c) get / checking d) have / checked
- Mum does not me sweets very often.
 a) let / have b) get / to have c) get / have d) have / had
- I have to my hair this week.
 a) have / to cut b) get / to cut c) make / to cut d) have / cut
- I think the boss will you the car.
 a) get / washed b) have / to wash c) make / washing d) have / wash

- ٤٤١ I should my car in the nearest gallery as soon as possible. ١ get / sell
- ٤٤٢ My roommate doesn't me inside the room. ٢ let / smoke
- ٤٤٣ The bodyguard won't you into the center without your card. ٣ be let
- ٤٤٤ It is certainly true but I can't you believe it. ٤ make
- ٤٤٥ You should him explain why he made such a mistake. ٥ cause
- ٤٤٦ His disease him from going to the party. ٦ caused
- ٤٤٧ He asked us if it was possible for us to let him the garden wall. ٧ paint
- ٤٤٨ I have the mechanic my car's role balance every year. ٨ checked
- ٤٤٩ I want my brother on the radio. ٩ to turn
- ٤٥٠ I will have my house next month. ١٠ to redecorate
- ٤٥١ His going on holiday without permission from his parents them very furious. ١١ made
- ٤٥٢ We weren't to take photographs inside the palace by the security staff. ١٢ had
- ٤٥٣ I had my teeth ١٣ checked
- ٤٥٤ I had my dentist my teeth. ١٤ checks
- ٤٥٥ I went to the mechanic to have ١٥ checked
- ٤٥٦ I repaired my car my car repaired ١٦ my car repairs
- ٤٥٧ You should get your blood pressure from time to time. ١٧ measure
- ٤٥٨ The teacher us copy the notes from the blackboard. ١٨ measured
- ٤٥٩ The PE teacher had us around the playground four times. ١٩ allowed
- ٤٦٠ How often do you get at the dentist's clinic? ٢٠ run
- ٤٦١ Your mother usually gets me my bedroom at the weekend. ٢١ tidy
- ٤٦٢ Hamdi's homework was not very good so he had it by his elder sister. ٢٢ did

- ٤٦٣ I'm getting his car ٢٣ to repair
- ٤٦٤ I had my blood pressure yesterday. ٢٤ checked
- ٤٦٥ Did you have your meal ? ٢٥ preparing
- ٤٦٦ I went to hospital to ٢٦ prepared
- ٤٦٧ I check my blood pressure ٢٧ have checked my blood pressure
- ٤٦٨ Parents should get their children the amount of time they spend using phones. ٢٨ to limit
- ٤٦٩ They had ten students into a house with a mobile phone mast in the garden. ٢٩ to move
- ٤٧٠ They had the mobile phone mast on. ٣٠ to turn
- ٤٧١ It's probably a good idea for people who live close to mobile phone masts to get their health frequently. ٣١ to checking
- ٤٧٢ Mariam had the windows ٣٢ to wash
- ٤٧٣ I All to go to the sports club with me, although he didn't want to go. ٣٣ to pull
- ٤٧٤ Mai had her bad tooth out by the dentist. ٣٤ to decorate
- ٤٧٥ Aya will have her house by some workmen. ٣٥ decorated
- ٤٧٦ I didn't have my hair yesterday. ٣٦ cuts
- ٤٧٧ I had my car before I left the garage last week. ٣٧ check
- ٤٧٨ He us do many things yesterday. ٣٨ had
- ٤٧٩ Before the meeting, the manager always gets the reports ٣٩ typed
- ٤٨٠ I my friend to go to the beach with me although he didn't want to go. ٤٠ got
- ٤٨١ All stores must have cameras as a condition to renew the licence. ٤١ installed
- ٤٨٢ At ten yesterday, I my kitchen sink repaired because there was a leak. ٤٢ had had
- ٤٨٣ Every six months, by the oculist. ٤٣ test

me go out.

- My father me go out.
☐ allowed ☐ encouraged ☐ let ☐ forced

نستخدم هنا **let** بمعنى يسمح لأن المفعول متبوع بمصدر بدون **to**.

me to go out.

- My father sometimes me to go out.
☐ allowed ☐ encourage ☐ let ☐ allows

نستخدم هنا **allows** لأن المفعول متبوع بـ **to** والمصدر والجملة في زمن المضارع.

my homework again.

- The teacher made me my homework again.
☐ do ☐ to do ☐ done ☐ doing

لاحظ اختيار **do** في المصدر بعد **made** حيث يأتي بعدها مفعول ومصدر بدون **to**.

my homework again.

- I was made my homework again.
☐ do ☐ to do ☐ done ☐ doing

بينما هنا نختار **to do** لأن في حالة المبني للمجهول نستخدم **to** والمصدر بعد **made**.

my time.

- Father always stops me my time.
☐ waste ☐ from wasting ☐ to wasting ☐ of wasting

لاحظ استخدام **stop** عندما تكون بمعنى يمنع من = **prevent from** بعد **from + ing**

me drive him home.

- Ali always me drive him home.
☐ have ☐ make ☐ gets ☐ has

نستخدم هنا **has** لأن المفعول متبوع بمصدر بدون **to** والجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط.

me to drive him home.

- Ali always me to drive him home.
☐ have ☐ make ☐ gets ☐ has

بينما هنا نختار **gets** لأن المفعول متبوع بـ **to** والمصدر والجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط.

my teeth twice a year.

- I get the dentist my teeth twice a year.
☐ check ☐ to check ☐ checked ☐ checking

لاحظ استخدام **to check** لوجود **get** وبعدها الطبيب هو من يفحص الأسنان (مبني للمجهول).

by the dentist twice a year.

- I get my teeth by the dentist twice a year.
☐ check ☐ to check ☐ checked ☐ checking

نختار هنا **checked** لوجود **get** متبوعة بالمفعول الذي يقع عليه الفعل (مبني للمجهول).

he is always lazy and never does it on his own.

- Ali is he is always lazy and never does it on his own.
☐ doing his homework ☐ getting done his homework ☐ done his homework ☐ getting his homework done

نختار هنا صيغة **causative** لأن (على) ليس هو من يقوم بعمل الواجب وواضع ذلك بأنه لا يحله أبدا.

He is a clever student and studies hard.

- Ali is He is a clever student and studies hard.
☐ doing his homework ☐ getting done his homework ☐ done his homework ☐ getting his homework done

بينما هنا لا يمكن استخدام صيغة **causative** لأن الفاعل هو من يقوم بالفعل بنفسه.

a plumber to repair a burst pipe yesterday.

- We a plumber to repair a burst pipe yesterday.
☐ got ☐ are getting ☐ have got ☐ had got

ركز دائما في الزمن حيث يوجد علامة للماضي فاختار **got** في الماضي.

Huge benefits from small changes

The last time I **blogged**, I was about my exams. Well, you won't see what happened!

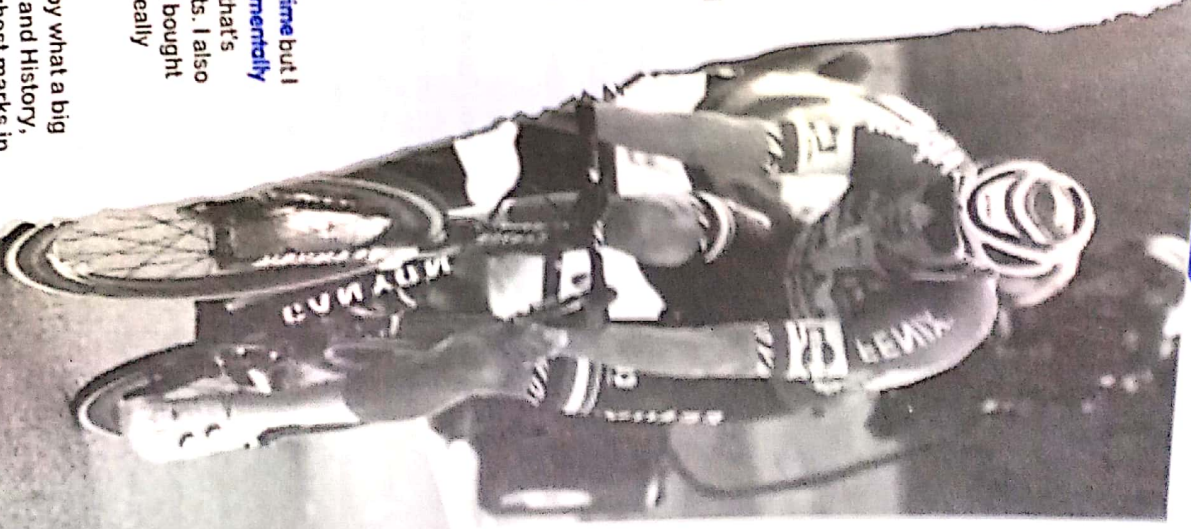
A teacher told me about a coach and David Brailford. He helped the British Olympic **cycling** team **set 7** world records in the 2012 London **Olympics**. How did this coach change their **performance**? Well, he analysed **everything** and improved **everything** by 1%. He made lots of small changes to the **cyclists' clothes**, their **pillows** and even their **productivity**. I thought I'd do the same to help me **study** more effectively. I looked into the **following areas**:

when I **concentrate** best for how long I can concentrate for before I need a break
where I **concentrate** best
how I **sleep** best
what food makes me feel my best

At first, I thought it was a **waste of time** but I **kept going with it**. I realised I was more **mentally** active in the morning and after 6pm so that's when I studied the most difficult subjects. I also **reduced** the amount I ate for dinner and bought some **ear plugs**. I now wake up feeling really **refreshed** and ready to go.

Did it work? Well, I was surprised by what a big difference this **strategy** made. In Maths and History, my worst subjects, I got the second highest marks in the class and my grades in all my other subjects **increased by 48%** in just one month! **Looking back**, I should have done this before! Making a 1% change in different things made a **massive** difference for me and I'm sure it'll help you too! So why not try it yourself?

Adam



1 Writing Vocabulary

closing words	كلمات ختامية
to conclude,	خلاصة القول
to sum up,	
to summarize	
in short,	بإختصار
in summary,	
in conclusion,	بمجرد آخر
in other words	أيضا
Finally,	في الختام
on the whole	
all in all	

Contrast

التضاد	بمعنى عكس
although	
though	
even though	
nevertheless	
yet	
in spite of	
despite	
but	
however	
on the other hand	

2 Vocabulary for Translation

وسائل الإعلام	وسائل الإعلام	جمل	sacrifice	ضحية / تضحية
mass media	الصحف / الجرائد	يسود / ينتشر	manufacture	تصنيع / يصنع
support	الدعم	مواجهة	solution	حل
budget	الميزانية	الاستقرار	homeland	وطن
freedom	الحرية	العدل	defend	يدافع عن
import	يستورد	الظلم	dangers	مخاطر
will	الإرادة / العزيمة	القيادة	team spirit	روح الفريق
contribute to	يساهم في	يوسع	represent	يمثل / يندرج عن
dignity	الكرامة	ضحايا	export	يصدّر
solidarity	التضامن	الصبر	pillars	أركان
the state	الدولة			

3 Chapter six

بمودة	بمودة على طلب	wrist	مرفق
affectionately	at the request of	shiny	لامع
anxious	a life sentence	boast	تفاخر
dare	remarkable	enthusiastic	محمّل
haunt	scar	tutor	مدرّس خاص
hold on to	sleeves		

أدرس على أقراني أقوى كتب المراجعات للثانوية العامة

Magdy changed the way he studies because he wanted to raise his productivity levels. He wrote about his experiences a week later.

Trying to raise my productivity levels: Week 1

I tried dividing my study time into twenty-five minute periods and taking breaks between them. **I can understand the logic of doing this** and I'm sure it helps some people to **concentrate** better because they only have to concentrate for short periods. However, **the big drawback for me was that** I kept looking at the time to see when it was time to have a break. **Looking back**, I suppose I should have set an alarm instead so I didn't have to do that and then it might have been more helpful for me.



I decided to always do the task that I found the most difficult first and, of course, this was quite hard to do at first because it isn't what you naturally want to do. However, **I kept going with it** and after a few days, I noticed how it was helping me to manage my time better and meant that **I made a better job** of the unpleasant tasks than I did before. **This definitely had a positive impact** on my productivity.

I liked the idea of making a study plan because I thought it would help me to get better organised. It definitely helped me to feel less stressed about what I needed to do because I wrote down exactly what I had to do in a list and that made it seem easier to get everything done. **I was surprised by what a big difference the study plan made.** I'm definitely going to carry on making study plans.



Which of the following is structurally correct?

① I will get a mechanic check my car.
② I will have my car checked by a mechanic.
③ I will get my car checked by a mechanic.
④ I will get my car checked by a mechanic.

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① Mona says, "I'm making a cake."
② Mona says, "I'm making a cake."
③ Mona says, "I'm making a cake."
④ Mona says, "I'm making a cake."

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① A sentence that expresses the main idea.
② A sentence that gives more details.
③ A sentence that expresses opinion.
④ A sentence that concludes a paragraph.

① In the middle paragraphs of an essay are called
② In the middle paragraphs of an essay are called
③ In the middle paragraphs of an essay are called
④ In the middle paragraphs of an essay are called

① Which of the following is structurally incorrect?
② Which of the following is structurally incorrect?
③ Which of the following is structurally incorrect?
④ Which of the following is structurally incorrect?

① I don't allow my little brother to use the mobile phone for so long.
② I don't let yourself be cheated by others.
③ It's not easy to get my friend changes his mind.
④ I usually stop my brothers from making noise when I'm studying.

① Where should the thesis statement be restated?
② Where should the thesis statement be restated?
③ Where should the thesis statement be restated?
④ Where should the thesis statement be restated?

① In the introduction.
② In the body paragraphs.
③ In the conclusion.
④ After conclusion.

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① What is the reason for your illness?
② What is your illness caused?
③ What is your illness caused?
④ What is your illness caused?

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① "Where do you live?" asked Ahmed.
② "Where do you live?" asked Ahmed.
③ "Where do you live?" asked Ahmed.
④ "Where do you live?" asked Ahmed.

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① What a fantastic film!
② What a fantastic film!
③ What a fantastic film!
④ What a fantastic film!

① Which sentence has the correct end?
② Which sentence has the correct end?
③ Which sentence has the correct end?
④ Which sentence has the correct end?

① You are clever, aren't you?
② You are clever, aren't you?
③ You are clever, aren't you?
④ You are clever, aren't you!

① You are clever, aren't you?
② You are clever, aren't you?
③ You are clever, aren't you?
④ You are clever, aren't you!

① Which sentence is correct?
② Which sentence is correct?
③ Which sentence is correct?
④ Which sentence is correct?

① Nada said, "My father is a teacher."
② Nada said, "My father is a teacher."
③ Nada said, "My father is a teacher."
④ Nada said, "My father is a teacher."

① What is the last paragraph in the essay called?
② What is the last paragraph in the essay called?
③ What is the last paragraph in the essay called?
④ What is the last paragraph in the essay called?

① conclusion
② body paragraph
③ introduction
④ exposition

① When you conclude your essay, you should
② When you conclude your essay, you should
③ When you conclude your essay, you should
④ When you conclude your essay, you should

① review your supporting ideas
② review your supporting ideas
③ review your supporting ideas
④ review your supporting ideas

① exclude your supporting ideas
② exclude your supporting ideas
③ exclude your supporting ideas
④ exclude your supporting ideas

① You summarize the content of your essay when you
② You summarize the content of your essay when you
③ You summarize the content of your essay when you
④ You summarize the content of your essay when you

① develop the main idea.
② develop the main idea.
③ develop the main idea.
④ develop the main idea.

① write the elements of your essay in detail.
② write the elements of your essay in detail.
③ write the elements of your essay in detail.
④ write the elements of your essay in detail.

① write the conclusion of your essay.
② write the conclusion of your essay.
③ write the conclusion of your essay.
④ write the conclusion of your essay.

space exploration has broadened man's knowledge of the universe and makes space exploration available all over the world.

communication available all over the world.

٥) وسع اختراع الفضاء معرفة الإنسان بالكون وجعل الاتصال متاحاً في جميع أنحاء العالم.

٦) وسع استكشاف الفضاء معرفة الإنسان بالكون وجعل الاتصال متاحاً في جميع أنحاء العالم.

٧) يسع استكشاف الفضاء معرفة الإنسان بالكون وجعل الاتصال متاحاً في جميع أنحاء العالم.

٨) وسع استكشاف الفراغ معرفة الإنسان بالكون وجعل الاتصال متاحاً في جميع أنحاء العالم.

sports play a very important role in forming man's character. They teach us patience, self-confidence and sports spirit.

٩) تلعب الرياضة دوراً مهماً جداً في تكوين شخصية الإنسان. فهي تعلمنا الصبر والثقة بالنفس والروح الرياضية.

١٠) تلعب الرياضة دوراً مهماً جداً في إخبار شخصية الإنسان. فهي تعلمنا الصبر والتعاون والثقة بالنفس والروح الرياضية.

١١) تلعب الرياضة دوراً مهماً جداً في تكوين شخصية الرجل. فهي تعلمنا الصبر والتعاون والثقة بالنفس والروح الرياضية.

١٢) لعبت الرياضة دوراً مهماً جداً في تكوين شخصية الإنسان. فهي تعلمنا الصبر والتعاون والثقة بالنفس والروح الرياضية.

The computer has helped man achieve great miracles in many fields mainly scientific research, work and entertainment.

١٣) ساعد الكمبيوتر الإنسان على تحقيق معجزات عظيمة في مجالات عديدة أهمها البحث العلمي والعمل والترفيه.

١٤) ساعد الكمبيوتر الإنسان على تحقيق معجزات عظيمة في مجالات عديدة أهمها البحث العلمي والعمل والترفيه.

١٥) ساعد الكمبيوتر الإنسان على تحقيق معجزات عظيمة في مجالات عديدة أهمها البحث العلمي والعمل والترفيه.

١٦) ساعد الكمبيوتر الإنسان على تحقيق معجزات عظيمة في مجالات عديدة أهمها البحث العلمي والعمل والإعلام.

We must give interest to children and develop their talents so that they may have the ability to innovate and invent, not just imitate.

١٧) يجب الاهتمام بالأطفال وتنمية مواهبهم حتى تكون لديهم القدرة على الإبداع والاكتشاف وليس التقليد فقط.

١٨) يجب الاهتمام بالأطفال وتنمية مواهبهم حتى تكون لديهم القدرة على التفكير والإبداع وليس التقليد فقط.

١٩) يجب الاهتمام بالأطفال وتنمية مواهبهم حتى تكون لديهم القدرة على الإبداع والاكتشاف وليس التفكير فقط.

٢٠) يجب الاهتمام بالأطفال وتنمية مواهبهم حتى تكون لديهم القدرة على الإبداع والاكتشاف وليس التفكير فقط.

Life in camps has great benefits as it teaches us co-operation, self-dependence and sacrificing for others.

٢١) الحياة في المخيمات لها فوائد كبيرة لأنها تعلمنا التعاون والاعتماد على الذات والمشاركة من أجل الآخرين.

٢٢) الحياة في المخيمات لها فوائد كبيرة لأنها تعلمنا التعاون والاعتماد على الذات والمشاركة من أجل الآخرين.

٢٣) الحياة في المخيمات لها فوائد كبيرة لأنها تعلمنا التعاون والاعتماد على الذات والمشاركة من أجل الآخرين.

٢٤) الحياة في المخيمات لها فوائد كبيرة لأنها تعلمنا التعاون والاعتماد على الذات والمشاركة من أجل الآخرين.

The government makes great efforts to provide work chances for the youth by building factories and making the best use of our wide desert.

٢٥) بذلت الحكومة جهوداً كبيرة لتوفير فرص عمل للشباب من خلال بناء المصانع والاستفادة القصوى من صحرائنا الواسعة.

٢٦) تبدل الحكومة جهوداً كبيرة لتوفير فرص عمل للشباب من خلال بناء المصانع والاستفادة القصوى من صحرائنا الواسعة.

٢٧) تبدل الحكومة جهوداً كبيرة لتوفير فرص عمل للشباب من خلال بناء المصانع والاستفادة القصوى من أراضينا الواسعة.

٢٨) تبدل الحكومة جهوداً كبيرة لتوفير فرص عمل للمواطنين من خلال بناء المصانع والاستفادة القصوى من صحرائنا الواسعة.

The government seeks to provide a bright future for the coming generations. They are the hope that will preserve the history and heritage of our country.

٢٩) تسعى الحكومة لتوفير مستقبل مشرق للأجيال القادمة. هم الأمل الذي سيحفظ تاريخ وتراث بلدنا.

٣٠) تسعى الحكومة لتوفير مستقبل مشرق للأجيال الماضية. هم الأمل الذي سيحفظ تاريخ وتراث بلدنا.

٣١) تسعى الحكومة لتوفير مستقبل مشرق للأجيال القادمة. هم الأمل الذي سيحفظ تاريخ وتراث بلدنا.

٣٢) سعت الحكومة لتوفير مستقبل مشرق للأجيال القادمة. هم الأمل الذي سيحفظ تاريخ وتراث بلدنا.

The Egyptian woman is the main pillar of the family. She sacrifices everything she has for the happiness and success of every member of the family.

المرأة المصرية هي الركيزة الأساسية للأسرة. إنها تضحي بكل ما لديها من أجل سعادة ورفاهية كل فرد من أفراد الأسرة. المرأة المصرية هي الركيزة الأساسية للأسرة. إنها تضحي بكل ما لديها من أجل سعادة ورفاهية كل فرد من أفراد الأسرة.

- ١٠ يجب أن يبدل الشباب المصري كل الجهود الممكنة لتحقيق التقدم ومواكبة التطور العلمي والتكنولوجي في العالم.
- ١١ Egyptian youth must make all impossible efforts to achieve progress and keep pace with scientific and technological development in the world.
- ١٢ Egyptian youth must make all possible efforts to achieve progress and keep pace with scientific and technological development in the world.
- ١٣ Egyptian youth must make all possible efforts to achieve progress and keep pace with scientific and technological development in the country.

دوماً ما تتفخر مصر بعلمائها البارزين للعلم يشكلون عقول الأجيال الجديدة وتساعد إبحارهم واكتشافاتهم في تقدم البشرية بشكل كبير.

- ١٤ Egypt has always been proud of its distinguished scientists because they shape the minds of new generations.
- ١٥ Egypt has always been proud of its distinguished scientists because they shape the minds of new generations.
- ١٦ Egypt has always been proud of its distinguished scientists due to they shape the minds of new generations.
- ١٧ Egypt has always been proud of its distinguished scientists because they shape the minds of new generations.

يسعى حديثي التخرج إلى الحصول على وظيفة حكومية ولكن بلا جدوى فقد أصبح الأمر أشبه بالمستحيل.

- ١٨ Recent graduates seek to get a governmental job, but in vain, as it has become almost impossible.
- ١٩ Recent graduates seek to get a governmental job, but in vain, as it has become almost impossible.
- ٢٠ Recent graduates seek to get a governmental job, but in vain, as it has become almost impossible.

٢١ Man always aims to develop his life more and more in various fields. To have happiness, he must plan for the future.

٢٢ Man always aims to develop his life much and more in various fields. To have happiness, he must plan for the future.

٢٣ Man always aims to develop his life more and more in various fields. To have happiness, he must plan for the future.

٢٤ Man always aims to develop his life more and more in various fields. To have happiness, he must plan for the future.

٢٥ يسعى التعليم إلى تدريب الأجيال الطاعدة على المشاركة والتعبير عن الآراء والمعتقدات.

- ٢٦ Education seeks to train future generations to participate and express opinions, constructive criticism.
- ٢٧ Education seeks to train future generations to participate and express opinions, constructive criticism.
- ٢٨ Education seeks to train future generations to participate and express opinions, critical criticism.
- ٢٩ Education seeks to train future generations to participate and express opinions, critical criticism.

Exercises on Story

- ١٠ mother always gets a bit if we don't arrive when we say we will.
- ١١ about their children's achievements.
- ١٢ about the idea; he was the first to accept.
- ١٣ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٤ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٥ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٦ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٧ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٨ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ١٩ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٠ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢١ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٢ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٣ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٤ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٥ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٦ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٧ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٨ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٢٩ the child made a full recovery from the disease.
- ٣٠ the child made a full recovery from the disease.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

William Shakespeare (1564-1616) wrote many plays and poems which are known the world over. But perhaps you think the works of an Elizabethan playwright⁽¹⁾ are not important today. Well, think again. Shakespeare's works have survived⁽²⁾ the years and then some⁽³⁾! For example, Romeo and Juliet has not only been performed again and again in theatres around the world, but it has also been made into a very popular movie, twice!

During the late 1500s, however, Shakespeare's plays were often performed at the Globe Theatre in London. The Globe was a large open-air⁽⁴⁾ theatre that used only natural lighting. Shows at the Globe used very few props⁽⁵⁾, but performances⁽⁶⁾ were always interesting and exciting because the audience⁽⁷⁾ yelled at, cheered, and talked with the performers. The Globe was a great success. However, in 1613, during a performance of Henry VIII, a cannon⁽⁸⁾ was fired⁽⁹⁾ on stage⁽¹⁰⁾, setting off a fire. The fire completely destroyed the theatre. The Globe was fixed a year later, but it did not stay

- ١ كاتب مسرحي
٢ ظلت جيدة
٣ وأكثر من ذلك
٤ في الهواء الطلق
٥ أشياء بسيطة
٦ عروض
٧ جمهور
٨ قنابل
٩ تم إطلاقه
١٠ خشية المسرح

open long. The theatre was closed by the Puritans⁽¹¹⁾, who did not approve of entertainment. The Globe never opened again, and the building was finally torn down⁽¹²⁾ in 1644.

Theatre lovers in England never forgot the Globe, and in 1970, a decision was made to rebuild it as close to the original design as possible. Imagine how people felt when, in 1989, those working on the new Globe came across some of the original building only about 100 meters from the new theatre. They were building the new theatre almost in the original Globe's location⁽¹³⁾. The new Globe opened in 1999 and has since won many awards as one of the best tourist attractions⁽¹⁴⁾ in Europe. Since the new theatre opened, hundreds of thousands of people have attended Shakespearean performances such as *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, *As You Like It*, and *Henry V*. Shakespeare, where are you now? At the Globe, of course!

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 What won an award for the best attraction in Europe?
 - a Romeo and Juliet
 - b Shakespeare's plays
 - c The Globe Theatre
 - d The original performance
- 2 What is the main focus of this passage?
 - a Interesting attractions in Europe
 - b Shakespeare and the Globe Theatre
 - c Shakespeare's plays and poems
 - d The first play at the Globe Theatre
- 3 Which is probably NOT true about plays at the Globe in the 1500s?
 - a Actors didn't use very many objects on stage.
 - b The shows were very popular.
 - c The audience said things to actors on stage.
 - d The shows were usually performed at night.
- 4 Which is true about the new Globe Theatre?
 - a It was open from 1500-1616.
 - b A fire happened there around 1970
 - c Workers finished it in 1989.
 - d People could see plays there in 1999
- 5 During what kind of scene did the fire at the Globe start?
 - a During a battle scene
 - b During a party scene
 - c During a scene in which witches cooked something
 - d During a scene on a beach after a boat sank
- 6 The word 'come across' in the passage means.....
 - a cover
 - b throw
 - c discover
 - d great
- 7 Which of the following sentences can be a good paraphrasing for the last paragraph in the passage?
 - a Theatre lovers in England always remembered the Globe so they rebuilt it as close to the original design.
 - b Theatre lovers in England never remembered the Globe so they rebuilt it as close to original design.
 - c Theatre lovers closed the Globe and didn't rebuild it as close to the original design.
 - d Theatre lovers opened the Globe in 1999 far from the original building and has since won many awards.
- 8 Shakespeare's plays at the Globe Theatre.
 - a were destroyed
 - b were performed
 - c were closed
 - d were torn down

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

- 1 Mr Al Daifi always has all his students take in discussions.
 - a place
 - b part
 - c off
 - d away
- 2 Most plastic oil.
 - a are made from
 - b is made from
 - c is made of
 - d are made of
- 3 My sister took this picture when I
 - a wasn't looking
 - b didn't look
 - c don't look
 - d am looking
- 4 I don't feel like for a walk today.
 - a going
 - b to go
 - c to going
 - d go
- 5 He didn't play any matches he had broken his leg.
 - a until
 - b before
 - c after
 - d while
- 6 He is said to kidnapped on the journey.
 - a have
 - b been
 - c have been
 - d will be
- 7 cars aren't always expensive.
 - a Used
 - b Using
 - c To use
 - d Use
- 8 cars isn't always expensive.
 - a Used
 - b Using
 - c To uses
 - d Use
- 9 My grandpa sometimes gets and doesn't even know what day it is.
 - a confusing
 - b confessed
 - c confusion
 - d confused
- 10 He is starving he has eaten nothing for two days.
 - a when
 - b before
 - c so
 - d since
- 11 My sister the ironing at the moment.
 - a does
 - b is doing
 - c is making
 - d makes
- 12 We live the second floor.
 - a at
 - b in
 - c on
 - d from
- 13 She can't come out because she's got to the washing up.
 - a made
 - b do
 - c got
 - d gave
- 14 It is of a manager's job to help people with their problems.
 - a part
 - b apart
 - c a part
 - d party
- 15 She put in charge until they had known her well.
 - a didn't
 - b hasn't
 - c hadn't
 - d wasn't
- 16 He promoted due to his efforts.
 - a got
 - b has
 - c had
 - d were
- 17 It was not for women to go to university in the past.
 - a rare
 - b foreign
 - c strange
 - d common
- 18 I just finished doing the exercise when my father returned home.
 - a had
 - b have
 - c was
 - d will have
- 19 It's expected that the world oil reserve will run
 - a out
 - b out of
 - c across
 - d into
- 20 She couldn't remember the criminal was like.
 - a how
 - b what
 - c why
 - d whose
- 21 awful piece of news that is!
 - a What
 - b What a
 - c How
 - d What an
- 22 I rep her very well the door when I left.
 - a lock
 - b to lock
 - c lock
 - d locking

Finish the following dialogue:

Eman who has just arrived at Cairo Airport.

Welcome to Cairo. Can I see your passport, please?

- Officer
Eman
Officer
Eman
Officer
Eman
Officer
Eman
Officer
Eman
- 1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

Translate into Arabic:

1 Sports have become one of the most effective means of achieving peace and stability throughout the world.

2 It is difficult for youth to buy a flat and if he finds one for rent he has to pay a sum of money that he can't afford.

3 Egypt is actually in need of wise people capable of modernizing the educational system and achieving justice among people.

Translate into English:

1 ينبغي عليك أن يكون لديك شخصية قوية، فائدة على الابتكار والاعتماد على الذات.

2 نتمنى الحكومة اهتماما كبيرا بالمرأة وتوفير لها التعليم والوظائف والرعاية الصحية والاجتماعية.

3 لقد دخلت التكنولوجيا الحديثة في كل أنحاء مصر ويؤثر على الطلبة على استخدام أجهزة الكمبيوتر.

Write a paragraph of (120 words) about "Huge benefits from small changes"

Enrich your language

stability	الاستقرار	rent	الإيجار	medical care	الرعاية الصحية
deny	ينكر	sum	مبلغ	justice	العدالة
flat	شقة	afford	يتحمل تكاليف	educational system	النظام التعليمي
social	اجتماعي	modernizing	التحديث		

انتظروا الجزء الثاني

من كتاب الصف الثالث الثانوي

للهمز علمانية

Units
4, 5 & 6

Main Vocabulary

القدرة	القدرة	القدرة	القدرة	القدرة	القدرة
inevitable	حتمي / لا مفر منه	digital	رقمي	inevitable	حتمي / لا مفر منه
efficiency	كفاءة	state	حالة / يفر / يصح	efficiency	كفاءة
basis	أساس	postpone	يؤجل	basis	أساس
improve	يحسن / يطور	difficulty	صعوبة	improve	يحسن / يطور
suggestion	اقتراح	change	تغير / يغير	suggestion	اقتراح
actually	في الواقع	imagine	يتخيل	actually	في الواقع
practice	ممارسة / تدريب	differently	بشكل مختلف	practice	ممارسة / تدريب
tough	قوي / صلب / خشن	conflict	صراع / خلاف	tough	قوي / صلب / خشن
mention	يذكر	How about	ماذا عن	mention	يذكر
reason for	سبب / سبب	several	عدة	reason for	سبب / سبب
mistake	خطأ	urgent	طارئ / عاجل	mistake	خطأ
parents	والدين	involve	يتضمن / يشارك	parents	والدين
grandparents	أجداد	strategy	استراتيجية	grandparents	أجداد
description	وصف	mental health	الصحة العقلية	description	وصف
click on	ينقر على	priority	أولوية	click on	ينقر على
mute	يخفت / يهبط الصوت	avoid	يتجنب	mute	يخفت / يهبط الصوت
equal	متساو / يساوي	unfortunately	لسوء الحظ	equal	متساو / يساوي
skill	مهارة	organised	منظم	skill	مهارة
exhausted	متعب / منهك			exhausted	متعب / منهك

Reading

Procrastination?

Blame your brain!

Have you ever tried to get something done, but found that you don't make much progress? Perhaps you do ten minutes of work, then start doing something else, like reading text messages.

Starting one task then stopping to do something else or not starting the task in the first place is called procrastination. Even if you may put yourself under a lot of pressure to catch up with the other students in class, you may have set an unrealistic goal to get something done in a certain time.



What is going on in the brain which makes us avoid doing something, even though we know we should do it? Scientists suggest we imagine that there are two parts of our brain: our present self and our future self. The present self wants to feel good right now and see the benefits of the work you're doing immediately.

3. It's inevitable that the two selves come into conflict. If the present self wins, you usually find yourself procrastinating. How can you deal with these two different selves so you can keep up efficiency levels and improve your time management skills? One suggestion is that you try to please your present self.

4. Alternatively, you could try to focus on the benefits that reaching your long term goals will bring you. Try imagining how good it would feel to achieve them and holding on to that feeling.

To: Ahmed@mail.com
From: Ahmed@mail.com

Dear 20-year-old Ahmed,

I know you're finding life tough at the moment. You're experiencing stress at school and you're working hard with your sports training. You're finding it harder at your new school because the schoolwork is a lot more difficult than it was at your old school. You have more homework so it is harder to find time to practise swimming and running. How about telling your teachers about the problems you're having and asking for help?

Try to remember that life is actually quite easy at the moment compared to how it will be later, even though you might not believe me about that. When you're my age, you'll be really good at time management. You'll be able to balance your schoolwork and your sport practice. I know you want to be like Ahmed Elgendy one day. Don't worry - you'll achieve amazing things.

Enjoy the free time that you have now! Don't forget to spend time doing things that improve your well-being, like talking to family. Play football with your friends at the weekend.

You're going to be just fine but remember to ask for help when you need it and enjoy the free time that you have so you don't end up feeling exhausted and burnt out.

See you in 9 years,
20-year-old Ahmed

كتاب قواعد المذاكرة
للتأهول العامة



Choose the correct word to complete the sentence.

on those who harm us. We should respect the law.

average B coverage C care D advantage

spending the weekend in the country?

thought B decided C agreed D denied

asked me for help if you were feeling so stressed!

having B avoid C had D have

making such mistakes.

avoid B refuse C intend D intend

you are worried about things; It is best to concentrate on the things you

might B can C have D have

need to increase our if we want to meet our objectives.

facility B equality C equality D productivity

the biology exam; I'm so worried.

pass B pass C to pass D passing

new ways of working.

into B into C to D back

me finish my homework before they allow me to watch TV.

get B get C tell D make

our project done last night so now we can relax.

got B got C allow D make

your screen so I can see what the problem is, please?

mute B mute C install D join

this man in the club a year ago.

to see B to see C had seen D to seeing

with my classmates, I need to study a lot this weekend.

up B up C into D in

off the computer when you've finished with it.

switch B switch C to switch D to switching

The rain us from playing football.

allowed B allowed C made D stopped

The students found the test difficult and it led to a in their motivation.

raise B raise C progress D decline

Mental exhaustion and loss of energy are symptoms of

strikeout B strikeout C cutout D burnout

What do you plan when you go to Sharm El-Sheikh?

to do B to do C will do D do

is how good you feel in your body and how happy you are.

Self-care B Stress C Well-being D Mental health

I am going to have a new washing machine

mode B installed C installed D done

Turn the camera I want to see you; I've missed you so much, Mum.

down B off C on D up

productivity levels, you should exercise your mind and your body. In order to suggest that physical activity can improve our levels of concentration and then go for a walk or do some sport. You may discover the problem here are lots of strategies to choose from to increase your productivity, or you.

of people worked from home during the COVID-19 pandemic. Many employees has increased their efficiency and saved time and effort.

A lot of people worked from home during the COVID-19 pandemic, and say this has increased their efficiency and saved time and effort.

عمل الكثير من الناس من المنزل بعد جامعة كولمبيا^{١٠}، ويقول العديد من أصحاب العمل إن هذا زاد من
 (c) **الكمبيوتر** من الناس في المنزل خلال جائحة كورونا^{١١}، يقول الرئيس من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءة
 (d) **الكمبيوتر** من الناس في المنزل خلال جائحة كورونا^{١١}، يقول الرئيس من الموظفين إن هذا زاد من كفاءة

Productivity is one of the most necessary qualities useful citizens should have. It enables them to share effectively in development projects as well as in most fields of work.

تعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها المواطنون الصالحون، فهي تمكنهم من المشاركة بفاعلية في مشروعات التنمية وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

تعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها أن مواطن، فهي تمكنه من المشاركة بفاعلية في مشروعات الاستثمار وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

تعتبر الإنتاجية من أهم السمات التي يجب أن يتمتع بها المواطن الصالح، فهي تمكنه من المشاركة بفاعلية في مشروعات التنمية وكذلك في معظم مجالات العمل.

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Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

1. It was a very cold day in winter. I didn't have a coat and I was
A) chiller B) freezing C) petrified D) freezing

2. The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by
A) news B) mislead C) spin D) inaccurate

3. The lecturer gave a lot of interesting information. A synonym for many notes here is
A) assistant B) teacher C) physicist D) tournaments

4. The lecturer enters teams into many different international
A) model B) courts C) Grand Slams D) tournaments

5. My sister Marwa is never and always spends a lot of time explaining my homework to me.
A) kind B) patient C) impatient D) a question

6. When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing, you can say
A) In the other hand B) On the other hand C) On one side D) a question

7. At the top of a tabloid news story there is usually
A) a headline B) your name C) a photo D) a question

8. When writing a formal report, you should use
A) contractions B) exclamation marks C) a pencil D) passive forms

9. Which of the following is correctly structured?
A) By next year, I will buy a new car.
B) By next year, I will have been bought a new car.
C) By next year, I should have bought a new car.
D) By next year, I will have bought a new car.

10. Although we are surrounded by these mass-produced devices, this does not mean that their use should be implemented in the future. This could be part of an essay about
A) technology B) equality C) mobile phones D) films

11. The car broke down and I couldn't put my finger on the cause. This means that I
A) couldn't ask someone why the car had broken down.
B) couldn't know the reason why the car had broken down.
C) couldn't touch the car engine.
D) couldn't reach the car engine.

12. In his advertisement, he left out the fact that the flat isn't opposite the Nile to make others buy it for a higher price. This is bias by
A) omission B) placement C) decision D) replacement

13. You should speaking English with native speakers to speak fluently.
A) spin B) avoid C) decide D) hope

14. You should your voice.
A) practise B) arouse C) raise D) rise

15. I can't hear you, please, your voice.
A) arise B) arouse C) raise D) rise

16. You your father yesterday, the problem was too serious for you to solve alone.
A) should consult B) shouldn't have consulted C) didn't have to consult D) destroy

17. You have to your mobile phone before you enter the meeting.
A) turn B) mute C) destroy D) disappear

18. Your friend is very stressed about exams and is having trouble relaxing. You are worried about their mental health. What advice would you give him/her? Write an email of about 200 words with your suggestions. You could include the following:

• advice on time management.

• advice on time management.

- 6 text talks about finding pilots in Egypt.
- a difficulties women have had in finding jobs.
 - b problems determination of one woman.
 - c inspirational documentary which is important for many women
 - d documentary which best summarises the final paragraph is
 - e sentence the documentary will help you learn to fly.
 - f watching about Loffia's life will help you create your own dreams.
 - g learning about Loffia's life, you can still be famous.
 - h even if you cannot fly, you can still be famous.
 - i even though this woman is no longer alive, we can still learn a lot from her.
 - j Elnadi's achievements
 - k Elnadi helped other Arab women to become pilots.
 - l helped other Arab women they will have problems learning to fly.
 - m taught Arab women were made into a film.
 - n and her story were made into a film.
 - o caused anger in the world of aviation.
 - p caused her pilot's licence
 - q Loffia earned her pilot's licence
 - r when she was seventy.
 - s before she was thirty years old.
 - t Loffia Elnadi made the headlines
 - u winning a race to Alexandria.
 - v for crashing a plane in a race
 - w for flying alone in a race.
 - x coming second in a race to Cairo.

B:

Archaeologists working at the ancient site of Thonis-Heracleion have made a remarkable new discovery. They have found baskets filled with fruit dating back to the fourth century BCE! Before the city disappeared under the sea in the second century BCE, hundreds of ships had been visiting Thonis-Heracleion every day and it was Egypt's largest port on the Mediterranean. The city had been forgotten until it was explored by a French archaeologist, Franck Goddio, in the year 2000 CE.

Although archaeologists had raised many large statues and metal objects from the sea at Thonis-Heracleion before this, Goddio said that he thought the discovery of the basket was incredible. This is because fruit does not usually last for very long at all. However, although metal and stone statues are more valuable, everyday objects such as a fruit basket can often teach archaeologists a lot more about people in history. For example, historians learned what the Romans ate after finding bread dating back to 79 AD, when the volcano Vesuvius erupted and covered the town of Herculaneum in rocks and ash. Similarly, archaeologists learnt what people ate in Britain in around 2000 BCE after finding a spoon that had been buried with food on it.

The basket at Thonis-Heracleion was filled with grape seeds and the fruit of a doum palm tree. They probably survived because they had been kept in an underground room.

In the next ten years, a lot more of Thonis-Heracleion will have been discovered. In fact, Goddio claimed that only 3% of the site had been explored so far. Consequently, archaeologists will probably be finding many more inspiring objects in the future.

From the text, find the expression that means 'make it possible for someone'.

- a) opened doors for
- b) pursue her dream
- c) overcome the difficulties
- d) continue to encourage

What is the main idea of the passage?

- a) Thonis-Heracleion was explored in the year 2000 CE.
- b) An exciting discovery in Egypt.
- c) Important ports on the Mediterranean.
- d) 97% of the site of Thonis-Heracleion could be explored.

The underlined word erupted in the second paragraph is similar in meaning to

- a) exploded
- b) blew
- c) broke down
- d) appeared

Thonis-Heracleion

- a) was a name of a famous archaeologist
- b) is a modern Egyptian city
- c) was an ancient Egyptian port city
- d) was a French archaeologist

The baskets discovered in site of Thonis-Heracleion were filled with fruit dating back to

- a) the year 2000 CE
- b) 79 AD
- c) the third century BCE
- d) the fourth century BCE

Historians learned what the Romans ate due to finding dating back to 79 AD.

- a) a spoon
- b) grape seeds
- c) baskets of fruit
- d) bread

According to the article, which of the following is incorrect?

- a) Archaeologists are likely to find many more inspiring objects in the future.
- b) There was bread in the basket at Thonis-Heracleion.
- c) Archaeologists could learn from everyday objects more than metal objects and statues.
- d) Archaeologists lifted many large statues and metal objects from the sea at Thonis-Heracleion.

The underlined word this in the second paragraph refers to

- a) the astonishing discovery of the basket of fruit
- b) the remains inside the site
- c) the site of Thonis-Heracleion
- d) an expensive metal

Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.

تهتم وزارة التربية والتعليم بتعميد وتنميط مهارات الطلاب وتعزيز روح الابتكار لديهم ليكثروا قدرات على مواكبة الزمان.

The Ministry of Education is interested in developing students innovation and enhancing their skills so that they can keep pace with scientific research all over the world and contribute to development projects in their country.

The Ministry of Education is interested in developing students skills and enhancing their world and contribute to development projects in their country.

The Ministry of Culture is interested in developing students skills and enhancing their world and contribute to development projects in their country.

The Ministry of Education is interested in developing students' skills and enhancing their world and contribute to development plans in their country.

Do not concern yourself with criticizing others with objectivity. Be positive, work hard and respect others. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

Do not concern yourself with attacking others without objectivity. Be positive, work hard and agree with the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

Do not concern yourself with criticizing others without creativity. Be positive, work hard and accept the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

Do not concern yourself with criticizing others without objectivity. Be positive, work hard and accept the other. No one is without flaws, and the important thing is for us to learn from our mistakes.

There are a lot of jobs that can be done online. These jobs vary according to the tasks required and suit a lot of people who are currently unemployed.

هناك القليل من الوظائف التي يمكن القيام بها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقا للمهام التي يتعلمها العامل، وهو الشيء الذي يناسب الكثير.

هناك الكثير من الوظائف التي يمكن القيام بها عبر الإنترنت. تختلف هذه الوظائف وفقا للمهام التي يتم التعامل معها، وهو الشيء الذي يناسب الكثير.

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Write an essay of about 200 words on your duty towards your country.

لا بد أن يسير الإنتاج جنباً إلى جنب مع الجودة العالية. وعليها زيادة وتحسين منتجاتنا المحلية لمواجهة المنافسة في كل مكان.

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Practice Exercises

2

1- Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

- 1 You look exhausted! I think you should consider to bed earlier.
 a to go b of going c going d go
- 2 I like to go to work on time. I usually early to avoid the traffic.
 a sit down b turn off c catch up d set off
- 3 I don't think you should risk out in this heat. It's far too hot right now.
 a going b to go c go d to going
- 4 Do your parents allow you out later at weekends?
 a stay b to stay c to staying d staying
- 5 By next October, my father a bigger house.
 a will buy b would buy c will have bought d had bought
- 6 You can use this expression to say goodbye at the end of an email to a good friend:
 a Kind regards b I enjoyed reading your email c All the best d It's great to hear from you
- 7 What can you use when writing an email to a friend?
 a contractions b full forms c passive voice d direct speech
- 8 Which option is not a good way to finish an email to a close friend?
 a See you soon b Yours sincerely c Goodbye d All the best
- 9 Which of the following is correctly structured to show regret?
 a I should have revised well for the exam. b I needn't revise well for the exam.
 c I oughtn't to have revised well for the exam. d I shouldn't have revised well for the exam.
- 10 Some employees are often overworked and are clearly heading for burnout. Despite this, they carry on, as they are aware of the need to increase their productivity. This could be part of an article about the problem of
 a mental health and well-being. b time management of certain employees.
 c alternative ways of working. d the need for companies to increase productivity.
- 11 Don't worry; I won't leave until you
 a have been arrived b had arrived c will arrive d have arrived
- 12 My friend the present and tied it in ribbon.
 a tricked b appeared c trapped d wrapped
- 13 Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
 a I haven't seen him for the last time we met in the club.
 b I haven't seen him since the last time we met in the club.
 c I haven't seen him since the last time we have met in the club.
 d I didn't see him since the last time we have met in the club.
- 14 My sister is a nurse. She won alan for her work during the Coronavirus pandemic.
 a competition b medal c award d race
- 15 Then I had heard the good news, I immediately congratulated my friend.
 a So b Once c Before d After
- 16 Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a I won't go home until I had finished all my work.
 b I won't go home until I finished all my work.
 c I didn't go home until I have finished all my work.
 d I didn't go home until I had finished all my work.

... always works to a plan and organizes his time perfectly. He has an excellent skill.
 ... consuming ...
 ... father advises me to stop studying when I feel exhausted because my concentration ...
 ... increases ...
 ... always try to avoid with bad friends.
 ... mixing ...
 ... which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 ... adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
 ... adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
 ... adel, who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
 ... adel who lives in Aswan, is a part-time accountant.
 ... like reading short stories. Moreover, I am fond of writing poetry. This shows
 ... reason ...
 ... which of the following sentences can be used to start an essay on overpopulation
 ... it is crystal clear that overpopulation is one of the biggest challenges we need to face.
 ... in conclusion, facing overpopulation is the responsibility of the government as well as individuals.
 ... However, still some people insist on having big families.
 ... In addition, it is not easy to provide jobs for the increasing numbers of graduates.

2- Read the following passages, then choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

A:
 Due to the global pandemic, the Egyptian Ministry of ICT noted an almost 50% increase in internet consumption as workers were encouraged to work from home. Many saw this as a positive move and some companies have closed their offices as their employees continue to work from home. However, there are also disadvantages that need to be considered.

A significant advantage for the company is increased productivity. The home office ensures a higher level of efficiency as it is adapted perfectly to the employee. There are no distractions by workmates or background noise and they have their favourite food too! With less time needed to commute, they can spend more time with their families. This increases well-being which, in turn, can increase productivity. Despite the many advantages, there are also some disadvantages. Many who worked from home claimed that they worked more hours than in the office. Furthermore, some complained that although they saved money on transport they had increased costs in water and electricity. Poor furniture or physical space is also another issue to take into account. However, the biggest problem has been the feeling of isolation and lack of personal contact with workmates. With 300 million workers globally suffering from mental health issues as a result of working from home, doctors are claiming mental health problems will be the next problem to affect the world.

- 23 Which one is not an advantage of working from home mentioned in the text?
 a more time with family b higher levels of productivity
 c more time to work d increased feeling of well-being
- 24 Which one is not a disadvantage of working from home mentioned in the text?
 a headaches due to lots of screen time b less social contact with colleagues
 c increased mental health problems d higher cost of bills

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Practice Exercises

3

1. Choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

1. The lawyer accused the prisoner in his statement.
 a) of lying b) to lie c) with lying d) of lie
2. I went to university to get this degree in physics, which means I am now a physicist.
 a) lecturer b) important c) role model d) qualified
3. The Egyptian tennis player got into the final of the tournament.
 a) court b) Grand Slams c) round d) team
4. The team training together for months before they were given the chance to compete.
 a) have been b) had been c) has been d) will have been
5. I expected my friend to help me, but he let me
 a) in b) off c) down d) to
6. When starting an email to a friend, it is a good idea to
 a) say that you will write to them soon. b) ask about their school friends.
 c) give the necessary information they are looking for.
 d) ask how they are and tell them something about you.
7. Which expressions can you not use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
 a) To sum up b) In conclusion c) To conclude d) Firstly
8. Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay? There is more than one answer.
 a) In conclusion, lastly, In summary
 c) However, In contrast, Nevertheless
 b) On the one hand, On the other hand
 d) Firstly, Secondly, Finally
9. Which of the following is correctly structured?
 a) I met Esma last week. I haven't met him since 2018.
 b) I met Esma last week. I hadn't met him since 2018.
 c) I will meet Esma next week. I hadn't met him since 2018.
 d) I have met Esma last week. I hadn't met him since 2018.
10. This physicist, who broke all the stereotypes of the time, is now a much admired role model for many aspiring female scientists'. This could be part of an article about
 a) the inspiration of historic female figures.
 b) the difficulties male scientists face in their jobs.
 c) why it is necessary to be passionate about your job.
 d) why science is not an easy area to work in.
11. Efficient teachers usually use different strategies to assess students'. at school.
 a) replacement b) movement c) achievement d) encouragement
12. It is not easy to make Peter his mind, he's very stubborn.
 a) to change b) changes c) change d) to changing
13. Scientists are still trying to discover more and more about the around us.
 a) universes b) astronauts c) astronauts d) superstitions
14. The government has designed a new system to with the floods we sometimes have in coastal cities.
 a) cure b) carry c) cope d) care
15. Which of the following sentences is structurally correct?
 a) No scanner I had typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
 b) No scanner had I typed the report, than I emailed the manager.
 c) I had no scanner typed the report when I emailed the manager.
 d) No scanner I had typed the report when I emailed the manager.

uncle as a sales manager for twenty years, but now he has his own business.
 a) is working b) has worked c) worked d) worked

Is the place where people are buried.
 a) graveyard b) shipyard c) mansion d) mansion

He my village by train my early childhood.
 a) ago b) ago c) for d) since

when who has escaped from prison.
 a) police are looking for a/an b) victim c) convict d) guard

Which of the following is structurally correct?
 a) of the following I haven't played football. b) It's years since I have last played football.
 c) 5 years since I played football d) I had played football years ago.

Which of the following sentences is punctuated correctly?
 a) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry German and physics.
 b) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
 c) Ahmad studied six subjects last term: Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.
 d) Ahmad studied six subjects last term Arabic, English, biology, chemistry, German and physics.

One of the following sentences can't be used when you conclude an essay on the advantages of the internet.
 a) To sum up, the internet is one of the most useful inventions.
 b) In my opinion, the internet has a lot of drawbacks in case we use it badly.
 c) In conclusion, the internet is very useful to all of us.
 d) In brief, the internet has made the world a small village.

Read the following passages then choose the correct option from A, B, C or D.

A:

Ever since human beings started creating new ways of doing things, there have been fears they would be replaced by technology. However, in the twenty-first century technology is helping us, not taking our place. There have been fears that Artificial Intelligence (AI) may replace teachers. However, it appears that teaching is a job which requires a great deal of emotional intelligence and creativity which AI has not mastered yet. Having said that, it is true that AI will become an essential tool for teachers for many of their day-to-day tasks.

Some Learning Management Systems (LMS) use AI to make online teaching easier by reducing teacher's workload and helping them to be more productive, and therefore improving well being. This company offers the possibility of adapting learning plans to individual students and creating course content based on students' needs. This will allow teachers and teaching organisations to offer much more effective learning experiences for online students of the future.

In conclusion, AI will continue to offer help to teachers but will never replace them.

The general idea of the text is

- a) that technology will continue to offer solutions for teachers and students.
 - b) that artificial intelligence will allow teachers to have more free time.
 - c) that jobs in the future are in danger as a result of artificial intelligence.
 - d) that teachers will have more work to do in the future
14. How does the text say AI can help teachers in the future?
 a) It will allow them to create tests for students more quickly.
 b) It will increase their productivity by taking on repetitive jobs.
 c) It will allow teachers to enjoy new hobbies and interests.
 d) It will mean they will get less as they get less.

65 According to the passage, AI can
 a help students only.
 b replace teachers.
 c A lot of people are afraid that technology will replace them.
 d We should not depend on technology.
 e AI can reduce teachers' workloads.

66 Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage:
 a help teachers and students.
 b hinders teachers productivity.
 c AI can reduce teachers' workloads.
 d Technology can help teachers to be more creative.
 e Learning Management Systems offer AI solutions which.....

67 will replace many classroom teachers in the future.
 a might provide solutions to some teachers online.
 b will not be so effective for teachers who do not teach online.
 c can help online teachers with many of the things they need to do.
 d Which expression in the text means 'things you have to do every day'?

a every other day b needs c day-to-day d ever since

When people retire, they will probably have been working for 40 years or more. But how productive will they have been in that time? We have been studying productivity, and the results are very interesting. Working hours around the world vary, but people in Egypt work an average of 40 hours a week and no more than 48 hours a week, which is similar to most other countries. In the USA, however, many people working in technology and banking often work over 60 hours a week. This could be because phones and laptops mean that people can work even when they are not in the office.

However, a study by Professor Pencavel, from Stanford University in the USA, concluded that these extra hours do not mean a person gets more things done. Professor Pencavel reported that a person's productivity declined very quickly after they had worked 50 hours a week. In fact, a person doing 70 hours a week did the same amount of work as a person doing 55 hours.

There have been several studies into the effects of work on health. The economist, Nolan Pope, studied how the time of day affects productivity, and he found that people are naturally more productive at certain times of the day: in particular, before around 1pm. There have been many other studies into workplace stress, and these indicate that long work hours are linked to exhaustion, burnout and poor health.

In conclusion, to aid our health, it is important that we work around the hours of the day when we are most productive and this should help make us happier.

68 The best title for the passage is
 a Mental health
 b The effects of work on health
 c Work and productivity
 d Creativity and productivity

69 According to the passage, we should
 a increase productivity according to the money.
 b do extra work however tired we are we get.
 c work even when we are exhausted to earn more and feel happier.
 d work when we aren't exhausted to be productive and feel happier.

69 Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.
 a You must learn how to arrange your time and manage your priorities in order to accomplish a lot of different tasks efficiently promptly. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in life.
 b You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities to accomplish a lot of different tasks sufficiently promptly. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in career.
 c You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities to accomplish a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in life.
 d You must learn when to manage your time and arrange your priorities in order to refresh a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a consumer and successful person in life.

70 Within the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to achieve more progress?
 a Within the next year or two, all of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us achieve more progress?
 b Within the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to believe more progress?
 c Within the next years, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to realize more ambitions?

71 Read the sentences then choose the correct translation from A, B, C or D.
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 c You must learn how to manage your time and arrange your priorities to accomplish a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a productive and successful person in life.
 d You must learn when to manage your time and arrange your priorities in order to refresh a lot of different tasks efficiently in a timely manner. This definitely makes you a consumer and successful person in life.

72 Within the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to achieve more progress?
 a Within the next year or two, all of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us achieve more progress?
 b Within the next year or two, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to believe more progress?
 c Within the next years, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence. Do you think this will enable us to realize more ambitions?

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39 You should be ambitious. You must always have some targets and a role model to motivate you to do your best to accomplish all your dreams in life.

يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلا بد أن يكون لديك دائماً مجموعة من الأحلام ونموذج يحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أهدافك في الحياة.

يجب أن تكون صالحاً. فلا بد أن يكون لديك دائماً مجموعة من الأهداف ونموذج عالى لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أحلامك في الحياة.

يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلا بد أن يكون لديك دائماً كمية من الأموال ونموذج يحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق بعض أحلامك في الحياة.

يجب أن تكون طموحاً. فلا بد أن يكون لديك دائماً مجموعة من الأهداف ونموذج يحتذى به لتحفيزك على بذل قصارى جهدك لتحقيق كل أحلامك في الحياة.

40 Education is one of the most important forms of investment This, in turn, enables the ministry of education to create productive and creative citizens.

يعد التعليم من أهم أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يمكن الدولة من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

يعتبر التعليم من أهم أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يمكن وزارة التربية والتعليم من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

إن التعليم من أهم نتائج الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يحفز الحكومة من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

التعليم من أقل أشكال الاستثمار. وهذا بدوره يعوق وزارة التربية والتعليم من خلق مواطنين منتجين ومبدعين.

41 Write about 200 words on one of the following:

a A summary of Charles Dickens' Great Expectations, Chapters 1-6

b A report on how women are getting equal work opportunities over the last ten years

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خلف مد رسة صحارا

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#دفعة المنوفية 2022

#قناة تالتة ثانوى 2022